

WYLIE ANTI-POOL BILL PASSED

Wisconsin Senate Concurs in the Committee Report—Aimed at Race Track Gambling.

MADISON, Wis., March 31.—(Special to the Journal.)—The senate concurred in the Wylie anti-pool selling bill.

The Davidson bill providing that express companies shall be taxed in proportion to the population of the towns in which their offices are, was ordered engrossed in the assembly.

Under suspension of the rules the assembly adopted a resolution for a 3-10 mill state tax. The Taylor bill creating a tax on railroad earnings not less than \$300,000, with an amendment exempting the Green Bay road was passed as were the Anson assignment bill, fish and game law and the bill permitting street railways to acquire land by eminent domain.

The senate concurred in the bill for a sub-state fair at Chippewa Falls. The high theatre bill was ordered to a third reading. Baxter's bill providing that \$420,000 shall be raised during the next seven years for the new historical library building was ordered to a third reading.

COUNTY NEWS.

THOMPSONVILLE, March 30, 1897.

Four horse teams seem to be the proper and the only way of travel on our present roads. If this Sheridan drive was built through this part of the county where the tax paying farmer would receive some benefit from the use of it they would be more willing to pay their part of the tax, but the idea of running it along the lake shore where the farmers, with the exception of a few, will receive no benefit from it whatever is preposterous. We, the farmers of Caledonia and Mr. Wess, have not forgotten the heavy railroad bonds that we paid for a few years ago, and which many have not as yet recovered from their effects.

The Sheridan drive, if built, will be for the benefit of the bicyclists, the four-in-hand tally-ho coach and the farmer will be deprived of the privilege of driving over it with a heavy load, but possibly he may be allowed to sit on the fence and see the tally-ho coach go by. But he will not be deprived of paying for the road. It is time that the farmers rise in their might and demand that we shall not again be overburdened with an enormous tax.

Mrs. Severn, Sen., who has been spending a part of the winter with her son, the Rev. Mr. Severn, departed last week for Philadelphia, Pa., and other eastern cities.

Miss Greath Beebe spent a few days last week visiting friends in Raymond.

Mr. John Guth held a large auction sale on his farm two miles west of here on the 24th inst.

Mr. and Mrs. Adams of Caledonia were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Ellis one day last week.

Cigars were in order at last night's meeting of Frankville camp No. 831. They were presented by a neighbor, A. Baker, in honor of a brand new son.

Several from here will attend the funeral of Mrs. George Green of Frankville tomorrow.

The spring term of school will open next Monday with Miss L. A. Graves of Racine as teacher.

Mr. George R. Baker has leased his farm to a Mr. Jacobson of Yorkville, Wis.

SOMERS.

Somers, Wis., March 30, 1897.

Miss Eva Gannoe, who is attending High School in Kenosha, spent Sunday at home.

Lewis Larson has secured work in Chicago.

Eben Burroughs is recovering from an attack of quinsy.

Robert Burgess left this morning for Chicago on a visit to his brother Will.

Frederick and Ed Lee are busy in the sugar bush, manufacturing the sap into syrup and sugar.

A number of grasshoppers have been seen sunning themselves in sheltered places, as if drawing up plans for a summer's campaign.

Mr. Peter Ozanne passed his 70th birthday last Saturday, and he, with Mrs. Ozanne, had the pleasure of

Don't Delay—Accept at Once.

If you are sick or out of health, here is a chance of being cured which may never happen again. Dr. Greene, 35 West 14th St., New York City, the most noted and successful physician in curing disease this century has produced, has announced that sufferers from disease may consult him by letter free. Write him immediately about your case. You can thus get his opinion and advice without charge. Do not miss this opportunity—your restoration to health will undoubtedly result.

beholding, on Sunday, the 18th anniversary of their marriage.

Our agricultural implement agents are out with a new stock of farm machinery. The improvements made in these implements from year to year is remarkable and are a credit to the manufacturers.

Twelve members of the Somers' Epworth League attended the district convention held in Racine last week. All were highly pleased with the program and speak well of the hospitality of the Racine people in the kind entertainment accorded them.

The Republican caucus will be held at the town hall Saturday afternoon for the purpose of nominating candidates for the various town offices. Nothing definite is known as to what will take place, as our politicians are unusually quiet this spring, and if anything is being done, it is being kept very quiet. It is known, however, that some changes will be made, and what the ticket will look like, the caucus must determine. It rests with the voters to decide this all-important question, and in choosing candidates for every one here in view the best interests of the town.

The Sheridan road has been the subject of conversation in Somers for a few days, and it would require some pretty convincing arguments to change the press of views of our taxpayers on the subject. The letter written by Dr. C. C. Beebe to the Journal voices the sentiment of over nine-tenths of the taxpayers of Somers, as well as of other towns in the county. Kenosha county is in need of good roads. It is a fact, and the people feel that when they have \$30,000 or more to invest in the improvement of our highways, that the welfare of our taxpayers in the western part of the county must receive due consideration, and not simply those residing on the banks of Lake Michigan, who alone would derive the benefit of the "Sheridan Drive" which would be a luxury and not a necessity.

Mr. L. Cook was up bright and early Monday morning attending to his duties in the store and postoffice with a beautiful yellow crocus pinned on the lapel of his coat, and wearing a smile upon his face. A little inquiry revealed the fact that it was his birthday, and he was now 60 years old. Although not the first settler, he was one of the early settlers of Somers and can be truly classed as one of the pioneers. Mr. Cook was born March 20, 1837, in Jefferson county, New York. His father, Elijah Cook, was also a native of New York, and in 1846 he with his family, emigrated westward by way of the Erie canal to Buffalo, thence by way of the great lakes to Milwaukee, where with his family, he arrived on the 28th day of May in a blinding snow storm. Even at that date the snow fell to the depth of six inches. With a sleigh Mr. Cook moved his family to Racine, thence by wagon to Southport (Kenosha), where he began life in the west by cutting cordwood. The following year he rented a farm in Pleasant Prairie, but the hardships and troubles with which he had to contend in those pioneer days, it was some time before he could purchase land. By hard work he at last was able to purchase eighty acres in Somers, which he improved and developed, thereby providing a good home for his family. Mr. Elijah Cook died on the farm in 1886, and six months later he was followed by his beloved wife. Three sons and two daughters were born to them. The eldest, Martin, grew to manhood and was a prosperous farmer in this county. He served three years in the late war, then went to Racine where he died. Elliott N. is a resident of Somers, married and at the age of 18, and Martha at the age of 22 years. Lafayette, the subject of this sketch, was reared to manhood in this place and his educational advantages were such as could be obtained in the common schools of the neighborhood. On Jan. 1, 1898, he was married to Miss Emeretta Burgess of Mt. Pleasant, daughter of Alanzo Burgess. The marriage was celebrated by the boys with an old-fashioned serenade of discordant music, a custom much in vogue at that day. After a few years on the farm they moved to Somers station in 1875 and built the first house in the place. Mr. Cook then erected a small store, and by diligent attention to business, his facilities were enlarged. Mr. Cook had charge of the postoffice when Mr. Rhodes was postmaster under Cleveland's first administration. He has also held the office as postmaster under the last administration for nearly four years. To Mr. and Mrs. Cook were born four daughters, Mrs. Maurice Lieber of Marinette, Wis., who for a number of years was a successful school teacher in Kenosha county; Mrs. Charles Miller of Somers, a well known teacher of instrumental music; Mrs. Levi Pink of Libertyville, Ill., who was well and favorably known in the public schools of the county; and Miss Lulu, the youngest and only daughter now at home, and serving in the capacity of

clerk in her father's store. All the daughters were home on Monday to celebrate the event.

Miss Carrie Bradley of Wheaton, Ill., is spending her vacation at home.

Miss Lucy Lewis opens school at Kellogg's Corners Monday next.

Miss Maud Gibbons of Oshkosh, is visiting with her mother.

Mrs. Breckenridge is visiting with her daughter, Mrs. Miller of Indianola, Iowa.

Mrs. J. G. Mitchell was called to Bristol Friday, on account of her sister's illness.

Mrs. Maurice Lieber of Marinette, Wis., is a guest at the home of Mr. L. Cook, her father.

Miss Belle Robinson of Kenosha, is a guest at Wm. Bradleys.

Miss Grimshaw and pupils of district No. 5, are enjoying a week's vacation.

DALE'S CROSSING.

Dale's Crossing, Wis., March 31, 1897.

The roads are still in bad condition. Miss Gilmore of Yorkville, visited with her sister, Mrs. E. Skewes, Saturday and Sunday.

Some of the young people from here attended the surprise party at Union Grove last Thursday evening.

The next surprise is to be April 1st. Take heed that you do not get April fooled.

A certain young man has been making frequent calls at Mr. Dales. But we have come to the conclusion that he is hunting game as he carries a rifle.

Nelson Savage & Co. transacted business in Racine Saturday.

Mrs. S. Osburn and daughter spent Friday in the Belle City.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Osburn of Western Union Junction, spent Sunday with his father, S. Osburn.

UNION GROVE.

Union Grove, Wis., March 31, '97.

The war fever seems to have reached this quiet place. One of our prominent farmers has ordered a machete (the Cuban sword) and has been heard to say that the weapon is a favorite one with him and that he was going to put it into immediate use.

Vald Hanson has been improving the interior of his store with a lot of new shelving and display counters.

Margaret Milderum, the fourteen months old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Milderum, died Saturday, March 13, from the effects of measles and pneumonia.

On Friday last the infant son of John Larson died from the same cause.

John Milderum was seriously injured last Wednesday by being kicked with a horse. He was going into the stall to feed the animal, when he caught his foot on an obstruction and fell into the stall. The horse not only kicked him but trampled on him with his fore feet, bruising and injuring him internally. He has so far recovered as to be able to walk around.

A new little barn was erected by J. Z. Collier last week.

Charles Peterson, who bought a corner lot from C. R. Goldsworthy, a short time ago, is building a large blacksmith shop thereon.

Mr. John S. Blakey has returned from a month's sojourn in Colorado, at the home of Mr. Blakey's brother.

Walter J. Moyle married a short while in this village before his departure to his new field of labor on the State University farm at Madison as assistant in the horticultural department.

The friends of James Martin will be pleased to learn that he is recovering from his recent severe illness, caused by the measles.

Wm. Willie occupied the pulpit at the M. E. church Sunday on account of the illness of Rev. E. J. Symons with la grippe.

The sale on the farm of the late Mrs. G. Wilmore was largely attended last Wednesday, and average good prices obtained for everything sold.

One feature of the day that deserves mention was the large number of people who came on horse-back, it being the only way of traveling the nearly impassable roads, as the mud was from nine inches to one foot in depth, covered with from fifteen to twenty inches of snow. After such experiences, that are of annual occurrence, it is a relief to hear of the schemes of "wheelmen" who travel the roads about four months in the year, tell how to improve our country highways. The farmer who has to travel from year to year, realizes not only the importance of good roads, but also something of the cost of maintaining them in our variable climate and various soils. Why would it not be right for the owners of wheels to share in the maintenance of them? Let them pay an annual tax of from three to five dollars per wheel, (this would not be too much, when we consider the amount of fare saved in traveling), then put this money into a fund for good roads to be expended under the direction of the town board or road commissioners.

Mrs. John Youngs and son have

been very sick with pneumonia, but are recovering.

Wm. Dixon has been confined to his bed for the past week with a severe attack of pneumonia.

The little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. De Groot, who fell and broke her arm a short time ago, has recovered the use of it.

Mrs. Richard Mungatroyd is on the sick list.

Send a number from here will attend the silver wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Rasmussen, one mile east of North Cape on April 1st.

High School resumed yesterday after a two weeks vacation.

The eight months old son of Andrew Jensen, fell from a high chair the other day, and broke his right leg above the knee.

Richard Russell received a cartload of buggies and farm machinery Monday.

Mr. U. C. Humphrey, who purchased the Racine Paper Box factory several weeks ago, has almost entirely recovered from the effects of a severe attack of pneumonia, and will probably superintend the business personally in the near future.

Misses E. Wilke, Jennie Motley, and Mr. R. S. Powles were delegates to the Epworth convention held in Racine. Their report of the convention was both interesting and instructive.

Many versions of the mysterious disappearance of Attorney Henry Weisman are afloat. It is to be hoped there is no truth in them, and that Mr. Weisman will turn up all right.

Edith Moray is the latest addition to the majority who have enlisted under the banner of measles.

The W. R. C. are enthusiastic over the large number who have joined their ranks.

The town board met today to audit the accounts of the town for the past year and settle up their business.

Miss Viola Ballou has returned from an extended visit with relatives at Champaign, Ill.

New plate glass windows have been placed in the millinery store occupied by Miss Ballou.

Frank Kiddle has purchased the Powles estate, just north of the village.

Ervin Connell advises the sporting fraternity to take in the beauties of nature around Eagle Lake. That is where there are fish "to be caught."

Nels Nelson, who worked the D. Jones farm last year, moved to White-water today, where he has rented a large farm of about 400 acres.

An entertainment will be given in Woodman hall April 2nd by the I. O. G. T.

In formation was received by Mr. John Callender that his brother Thomas of Woodbank, Harrison county, Iowa, is not expected to live.

Mr. Joseph Longmore visited with Mr. and Mrs. John Callender today.

P. G. Hanson spent Sunday in this village.

Mrs. R. Callender and son Angus of Racine, visited relatives in this village the past week.

C. T. Williams of Racine, was shaking hands with old time friends in this village the past week.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Mayer of Port Washington, visited relatives in this village the first of the week.

County Clerk Dixon of Racine was here on business Thursday.

Fred Wright of Beloit, was a guest of his uncle, Mr. E. Buchanan, the past week.

The entertainment at the school house Saturday evening was postponed on account of sickness in the village.

Mrs. S. Tomlinson of Burlington, was a guest of her sister, Mrs. S. Moe, the past week.

Mrs. Carrie Bell of Waukesha, is a guest of J. J. Youngs and family.

Several from here will attend the Morse-Bradwell wedding on Wednesday evening at the home of the bride's parents near Western Union Junction.

A large number of would-be school teachers attended the examination held here on last Friday and Saturday.

The Sheridan drive is receiving its share of attention from the taxpayers of this locality, it being the main topic of conversation.

ROCHESTER.

Rochester, March 30, 1897.

The Rochester Cemetery Improvement association will meet at the home of Mrs. O. J. Merrill on Saturday at 2 o'clock April 3. All interested in beautifying the cemetery grounds are cordially invited to attend.

John Ward's children who have been very sick are much better. Dr. Allen is the attending physician.

H. Diefenhorst, formerly of Waterford, has charge of the barber shop vacated by H. Krueger, who has moved into his residence across the street.

The entertainment given by the Sons and Daughters of Temperance on the 23d inst. was a success.

James Stevens, of Dodgeville, spent part of the past week at the home of his daughter, Mrs. John Ralph.

Daniel Hauke is reported able to sit

up, after being confined to his room for several weeks.

Mrs. Geo. Adams and daughter Eunice of Burlington are visiting at the home of their aunt, Mrs. Hayte.

John Heatty of Dover spent part of the past week in our village.

Grant Cooper is in our village calling on his many friends.

House cleaning has begun in earnest, which reminds us that spring is at hand.

FRANKSVILLE.

Frankville, Wis., March 30.

Leon Rogers is suffering with another attack of St. Vitis dance.

Mrs. S. Smith has so far recovered as to be seen on the streets again.

George Baker was a welcome visitor at the home of his parents on Sunday last.

Miss Dell Green was called home on Saturday by the severe illness of her mother.

A vote of thanks has been tendered Herman Jensen for his kindness and the interest he manifested in the school children, by shoveling the snow from the village to the school house. This was no small task, as there were some very deep drifts to be cut through.

Mr. George Green was removed to St. Mary's hospital, Racine, on Tuesday last. He is in very poor health.

Winifred Sharp celebrated his eighth birthday on Saturday. In the afternoon he entertained several of his little friends.

The teacher's examination was not largely attended, only about twenty being in attendance. The condition of the roads probably was the cause.

Another of our most highly respected neighbors has passed away. It cast a feeling of gloom and sadness over the whole community when they realized that Mrs. George Green was dead. She died Sunday evening at 8 o'clock. Her life had been given up in ministering to others. With a true wife's devotion she had tenderly cared for an invalid husband for years, still finding time to comfort her neighbors in time of sickness. So uncomplainingly did she bear her sickness that her friends and relatives were not aware of her serious condition, until she was past medical aid. She leaves a husband, who was in the hospital at the time of her death, a daughter, Adele, a teacher in Milwaukee; son Orville, principal of the Hartford schools, and a large number of relatives. All who attended her funeral were mourners, for all felt they had lost a noble self-sacrificing woman from their midst. Her funeral occurred from the home Wednesday morning, at 10 o'clock. She was 57 years old.

PLEASANT PRAIRIE.

Pleasant Prairie, Wis., March 31, 1897.

George Fay of Kenosha, spent Tuesday night with friends at this place.

Miss Mae Crosby of Harvey, Ill., is home for a week's vacation.

Misses Hand and Barter closed a very successful term of school in district No. 1 on Friday.

O. O. Fox made a business trip to Chicago Monday as a delegate to the Milk Shippers convention.

Fred Babcock of Kenosha, was seen on our streets Monday.

Stephen Jonas is working for Geo. Drought.

Joseph Walker had a hard time to get to his sale last week at Ives Grove. He said it took him three hours to drive two miles.

Tramps are getting numerous in these parts.

The school entertainment, which was to have been held at Woodman hall last Friday evening was postponed on account of bad weather.

Mr. Graves St. John of Cresco, Ia., spent a few days the past week as the guest of Graves Crosby.

Mrs. E. R. Gotben returned home Monday from Chicago where she has been visiting friends for several days.

PARIS.

Paris, March 20, 1897.

Mr. John Wagner returned from his trip to Dakota last week.

Mr. Frank Thom departed for Ashton, Iowa, where he will resume charge of his creamery.

Mr. Will and Miss Jennie Powell are slowly recovering from an attack of the measles.

The many friends of Mr. Frank Vitchell took the occasion of his twentieth birthday to call on him and gave him a genuine old-time surprise party Monday evening March 22.

"Tom" and "Jen," our only successful goose hunters succeeded in bagging a few of them last week. To whom does this not mean visions of roast goose only, but soggy marshes, wet feet, crouching and shivering beside corn shocks. This of course is only for the initiated.

Mr. William Emmet made several visits with old friends in this vicinity last week. Many of the older residents of Paris will perhaps remember Mr. Emmet, or "Bill" Emmet, as he was familiarly called in the old days when the old Judson tavern was famous.

UNION CHURCH.

Union Church, Wis., March 30, 1897.

Here we are stuck in the mud. We have only one important individual in our midst and that is the mail carrier. If it was not for him we would be cut off from all the outside world, but by the way of the mail we got our papers and they keep us posted concerning daily matters which occur, even to what our honorable members of the assembly and senate are doing and about the Sheridan drive.

Charles Frye, who was subject to fits, had an attack while doing chores and was found dead by some member of the family.

Wind and Muskego lakes are raised almost to their original height, and the fish can come out on the low lands.

Peter Mitchell and John Fletcher of principal of the Hartford schools, and a large number of relatives. All who attended her funeral were mourners, for all felt they had lost a noble self-sacrificing woman from their midst. Her funeral occurred from the home Wednesday morning, at 10 o'clock. She was 57 years old.

Benjamin Fisher has returned from Milwaukee where he has been residing for three months. He is now working for John Drought.

Stephen Jonas is working for Geo. Drought.

Joseph Walker had a hard time to get to his sale last week at Ives Grove. He said it took him three hours to drive two miles.

Tramps are getting numerous in these parts.

KNEELAND.

Kneeland, March 30, 1897.

The Kneeland creamery is doing well. It is prompt in making payments and turns out a gilt-edged but-

ter. It is taking in 5,000 lbs of milk a day. Mr. J. Jackson, the manager, is pushing his energetic abilities among the patrons and farmers here and suburban vicinities, and is doing a rushing business.

Dr. Martin of Raymond is certainly fortunate to keep the buggy above ground. His services are in demand day and night, and with such poor roads it is fortunate that he is able to attend to his patients.

District No. 6 closed its school last Friday for a two weeks vacation, after a successful winter term. Miss Ada Boss is spending her vacation at home at Whitewater, Wis.

Miss A. Gutfield, the music teacher of Raymond, finds the present roads very inconvenient to reach her scholars.

Mrs. J. H. Mosher returned home last Saturday after a two weeks visit in Madison, Wis.

Mr. A. E. Walker has been ill for the past three weeks is able to get around the house.

Hon. T. H. Mosher spent Saturday and Sunday at his home.

RAYMOND.

Raymond, Wis., March 30, 1897.

Miss E. Barnes returned home March 16, after spending two weeks with friends.

Mr. J. Vyvyan's children are recovering from an attack of chickenpox.

Miss A. Anderson, our school teacher, is suffering with the grippe.

Mrs. J. Rickhoff is one the sick list.

Mrs. Kearney's sale was largely attended and things sold well. Mr. Kearney and family departed for their new home the following Monday.

Mrs. J. Hay has returned home from a two weeks visit in Racine.

Miss Mortensen attended examination at Frankville Friday and Saturday.

Miss Du Four is enjoying a two weeks vacation.

Monday afternoon the remains of Mr. A. Klappath arrived from Chicago and were interred in the Oak cemetery. His wife and three children returned home the following day.

Friday occurred the funeral of Miss Fannie Welsh, one of Raymond's old residents.

Mrs. Packard of Racine spent a part of Thursday with her sister, Mrs. Harding.

Novel Alexander is calling on relatives.

The Racine Journal.

THE JOURNAL FOR 1897.

The Weekly Journal is a twelve-page paper, containing interesting correspondence from the country towns and the news of the county and county seat up to the morning of publication. Thursday of each week.

The Weekly Journal contains every week a telegraph report of important National and state matters, and the market reports, revised by good authorities.

The Weekly Journal gives the news of the day unbiased. Its miscellaneous news matter is compiled by competent writers, and the serials published from time to time are from the best authors. Its correspondents are instructed to give the news of interest from their respective towns and local gossip free from personal allusions.

The Weekly Journal is a handsomely printed paper and is a general favorite throughout the sections in which it circulates. It aims to give the news of the day, foreign and domestic, in addition to the local news, and in a readable form. The Weekly Journal is a family paper and will continue in its efforts to give the fullest satisfaction to its readers.

The subscription price of the Weekly Journal is one dollar (\$1.00) a year, in advance, and the several premiums offered are valuable. These premium offers are intended for all subscribers alike, subscribers who for any reason may happen to be in arrears, can obtain the premium desired by paying up all arrears and one year in advance. All premiums must be ordered at the time of paying for the paper. Otherwise they will not be sent or given.

The premium list is as follows: The Weekly Journal and New York Weekly Tribune one year for \$1.10.

The Weekly Journal and the Farm News one year for \$1.00.

The Weekly Journal and the New York Weekly Press one year for \$1.50.

The Weekly Journal and Woman-kind, with cook book or poultry book, one year for \$1.00. See adv.

The Weekly Journal one year and the Family Physician, a valuable book for the household, \$1.25. If required to be sent by mail, 12 cents additional for postage.

Order Premiums Wanted With Paper.

It is understood that no premium ordered will be sent or given unless it is ordered or requested at the time of paying for the paper.

These premiums are sent or given as per announcement, with the proviso that they shall be specifically asked for at the time of paying for the paper. This notice is given so that there shall be no misunderstanding.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. John Wisnau, March 24, a son.

John B. Simmons is at Fargo, N. D., on legal business.

The condition of James Fielding remains about the same.

Charles E. Eskine and son left on Saturday for Pasadena, Cal.

Joseph Myers of Milwaukee, spent Sunday with relatives in this city.

Edward Griswold spent yesterday visiting his Nephew, Wis. friends.

Principal Field has returned from Florida much improved in health.

Jackson I. Case, who is hunting in Mississippi, is improving in health.

Mr. and Mrs. Matt Leach of Chicago, spent Sunday with Racine friends.

Mr. Fred Kellogg of Madison was a guest of Mr. Floyd Jackson yesterday.

Mrs. Clara Peck has gone to Janesville to visit her daughter, Mrs. Turnbull.

Mrs. Dr. Emmons left for Joliet, Ill., this morning, to visit her mother who is sick.

Miss M. Irvine, who has been visiting in this city, returned to Milwaukee this morning.

County Treasurer Myers is able to be at his office once more after a siege of rheumatism.

Mrs. W. H. Laing departed for Dixon, Ill., to visit her daughter, Mrs. A. P. Arlington.

John Longman has departed for South Dakota where he will remain for the benefit of his health.

Arthur Silber has returned from a pleasant visit to Minneapolis, Minn., and other northwestern cities.

Mrs. Joseph Myers and children of Milwaukee, are visiting at the home of Peter Herman on Lincoln street.

Miss Annie Dietrich and Miss Martha Mark left this morning for Milwaukee, where they will spend the week.

C. R. Underwood has returned from Preport, Ill., where he was called on account of the death of his mother.

Roy Phelps of Mygatts Corners, and C. H. Mohr of Racine, took a trip to Spring Bluff, Ill., on important business one day of last week.

Miss Charlotte Underwood of Waukegan, Ill., visited friends in the city Saturday. Miss Underwood was formerly instructress in the Racine High school.

Invitations have been issued for the marriage of E. A. Morse, county superintendent of schools, to Miss Myra E. Treadwell of Mt. Pleasant, the ceremony to take place at the home of the bride's parents on Wednesday, March 31.

HAS DECLARED WAR

So Says an Official Dispatch From the British Admiral.

STOCKS DEPRESSED IN LONDON

Nearly All the Powers Land Troops on the Island of Crete—Insurgents and Turks Clashing—A Turkish Zetocher Arrested.

LONDON, March 29.—A long official dispatch from the British admiral in Cretan waters concludes with these words:

"Colonel Vassos, commander of the Greek army has practically declared war against the powers."

Stocks opened very depressed owing to the eastern situation.

PARLEYED WITH CRETANS.

ATHENS, March 29.—Several British and Russian officers, with a strong detachment of marines landed at Retimo, Crete today and notified the insurgents of the decision of the powers to grant the island autonomy. While they were parleying with the insurgent officers under a flag of truce, hostilities between the Christians and Turks in the town reopened and the detachment retired.

CANEA, March 29.—A mixed force of French, Italians, Russians and Turks landed to protect the water supply of the city, which the insurgents threatened to cut off.

A BUTCHER DISMISSED.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 29.—At the demand of the powers, Hakkî Pasha, commander of the Turkish troops at Tokat, where the Armenians were recently massacred, has been dismissed and arrested.

POSITION OF THE POWERS.

VIENNA, March 29.—A speech from the throne at the opening of the Reichsrath expressed the hope that the co-operation of the powers would lead to a satisfactory solution of the Cretan question. It declared that Greece could in no way count on the approval of the powers in her action, but at the same time Turkey must understand a remedy for existing abuses must be applied.

MORE NOMINATIONS MADE.

The President Selects Henry Clay Evans, Commissioner of Pensions.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—The president nominated Charles M. Tower of Pennsylvania minister to Austria; Anson Burlingame of Johnson, Colorado, consul at Fuchan, China; W. S. Hallenberger of Pennsylvania second assistant postmaster general; Thos. Ryan of Kansas, first assistant secretary of the interior and Henry Clay Evans of Tennessee commissioner of pensions.

BAR PRIZE FIGHT PICTURES.

The Committee Makes a Favorable Report to the Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—The committee on judiciary reported favorably a bill to prevent kinesiograph exposures of prize-fights in the District of Columbia or territories, or mailing prize-fight pictures for transmission by common carriers.

A resolution making immediately available a quarter of a million appropriation for the improvement of the Mississippi river has been passed.

THE MEN WOULD NOT SIGN.

Over a Thousand Steam Fitters Are Out in New York City.

NEW YORK, March 29.—The boss steam-fitters announced Saturday that they would no longer hold to the old agreement with the men and those who wished to work this morning must sign new rules. The men refused to sign and 1100 men are idle. The trouble may spread to other branches of building trades.

ST. PAUL ROAD EARNINGS.

Last February Shows an Increase Over the Same Month in 1895.

The net earnings of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul road for the month of February were \$755,531, an increase of \$45,830 over the earnings for the same month of last year.

Over Fifty Years.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while soothing with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays the pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhoea. It will relieve the most little sufferer immediately. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" and take no other.

HELENA MAKES FAST TIME.

New Gunboat Nets Her Owners a \$20,000 Bonus for Speed.

NEW LONDON, March 29.—The gunboat Helena had a speed trial today and made 13.8 knots an hour. This gives the builders over \$20,000 bonus the largest amount ever paid in proportion to the cost of the cost of the ship.

PHILADELPHIA, March 29.—The big battleship Iowa sailed this morning for Brooklyn where she will be decked and her bottom scraped. She will then proceed to Boston for an official trial Wednesday.

Angels Spent a Lifetime removing all hard or calloused limbs and blemishes from horses, blood spavins, curbs, splints, swellings, ring-bones, scuffs, sprains, all swollen throats, coughs, etc. save you by use of one bottle. Warranted most wonderful blood-cure ever known. Sold by John Schultz, Druggist, Racine, Wis.

IN THE FLOOD DISTRICT.

Breaks in the Levees Cause Much Damage in Mississippi.

GREENVILLE, Miss., March 29.—There is a crevasse at Lake Lee, seven miles south on the Mississippi side and 500 feet wide, which is pouring an immense volume of water into the Black and Steele Bayou country. Unless stopped, which is hardly probable, the most fertile, prosperous country in the Delta will be overflowed from Arcola to the mouth of the Yazoo river.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 29.—All is serene here, but reports come thick and fast of breaks below Helena.

ALTON, Ill., March 29.—The water in the Mississippi has not risen to such a height as to cause alarm here. A further rise of five feet is necessary to reach the danger line.

QUINCY, Ill., March 29.—There has been no danger in this city from floods. The bottoms across the river are flooded and the water is now stationary.

PORT WORTH, Tex., March 29.—Yesterday and last night three inches of rain fell here. The Trinity river rose ten feet in an hour and a number of houses were washed away. The rain was heavy throughout the parish district.

WHERE IS WIESMANN?

Henry Wiesmann, the Union Grove Attorney, Has Disappeared and Cannot be Found.

A telephone message was received here Monday afternoon, from Union Grove, asking if anything had been seen of Henry Wiesmann the well known attorney of that village. Mr. Wiesmann left that place last week Tuesday and was to have been at Kenosha Friday to try a case, but failed to show up. His brother has searched at both Kenosha and other places and can find no trace of him. Inquiry about this city failed to reveal anyone who has seen the attorney for a couple of weeks. Considerable anxiety is prevalent at the Grove where the attorney is so well known and has resided so many years. Usually Mr. Wiesmann is never away from his home over twenty-four hours.

TO GO INTO EFFECT AT ONCE.

Ways and Means Committee's Plan to Prevent Immense Importations.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—The sub-committee of the Ways and Means committee, after consulting legal authorities as to its constitutionality, has about decided to prepare an amendment to the tariff bill making schedules when adopted effective from April 2nd, the object being to prevent immense importations in anticipation of an increase in the tariff. In the house an amendment to the tariff bill was adopted, placing a duty of a dollar a ton on unrefined bauxite.

It was stated that Georgia and Alabama demanded protection. During the proceedings this afternoon, Johnson (Ind.) protested against taking the time of the house in irrelevant discussion. He was ordered to take his seat and refused. Finally Sherman, chairman of the committee of the whole, was obliged to call in the speaker to subdue him.

ROADS IN BAD SHAPE.

Farmers Have Difficulty Getting to Town The Streets of the City.

Very few farm vehicles are seen in the city of late, all on account of the almost impassable condition of the country highways. In some places roads are in such a deplorable condition that farmers are compelled to use four horses in order to pull an ordinary load, and then it is moved along with much difficulty. In conversation with a farmer this morning he stated that he knew many places where wheels of vehicles sink in the mud up to the hubs and horses sank down to their girths in the mire.

Not only are the roads in bad condition throughout the country districts, but the few streets of the city which are not paved, and especially in the outskirts, are nearly as bad. Never before were the arguments so good for good roads or more forcibly displayed than they are at present. The deplorable condition of the highways is conclusive evidence that good roads are needed—and needed badly.

After Rowlands.

The residents of the town of Mt. Pleasant are after Chairman Rowlands with a sharp stick. It is claimed that Mr. Rowlands went to Madison and spoke in favor of the Sheridan road, and at the same time said that the majority of residents of the town favored the same. The farmers say there are not half a dozen men in the town but that oppose the road and they want Mr. Rowlands to retract his statements.

OBITUARY.

Lampke.

A fourteen-month-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Lampke died at their home on Racine street last evening.

Fred D. Mussey, the newspaper man, is reported to be dying at Middlebury, Vt. He was connected with the Cincinnati Commercial Gazette for a number of years, and was once the private secretary of Gov. Charles Foster.

GEN. RIVERA TAKEN.

Cuban Commander Captured by the Spanish.

WAS SURPRISED BY NUMBERS

C. S. Crosby, a Correspondent of the Chicago Record, Reported Killed While Viewing a Battle—An Alleged Filibusterer Sentenced.

HAVANA, March 29.—Yesterday Gen. Velasco, in the hills of Pinar Del Rio came upon a detachment of a hundred insurgents and after a sharp fight routed them and captured their position. The insurgents were personally commanded by Maj.-Gen. Ruiz Rivera, successor in command to Antonio Maceo, and next in importance as a military general to Gomez. Among the prisoners captured, Velasco found he had Rivera, his chief of staff, Col. Bacallao, and his adjutant, Lieut. Terry Rivera. Terry was wounded so badly that he died soon afterward.

NEWSPAPER MAN KILLED.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—A dispatch from Consul General Lee, at Havana, says it is reported that C. S. Crosby, a representative of the Chicago Record, was killed while watching, with glasses, the progress of a battle between the Spanish and insurgent near Arroyo Blanco.

DR. RUIZ ARRESTED.

BALTIMORE, Md., March 29.—Dr. J. J. Ruiz, was convicted of filibustering and sentenced in the United States court to 18 months in jail and a fine of \$500. Bail was refused pending an appeal.

WAS A SLICK CHAP.

How a Sharper is Alleged to Have Swindled a Burlington Man.

One of the prominent residents of Burlington was in the city Saturday afternoon and told of the experience residents of that city had recently with a sharper. The fellow pretended that he was a capitalist and negotiated for the purchase of land upon which to build a canning factory. He went to church, attended a funeral and when purchasing anything threw a \$50 bill down to pay for the purchase. No one doubted for a minute but that he was a man of wealth. Of course he was expecting a package of money. It came by express one night after banking hours and a leading real estate man was asked to keep the package of \$500 in his safe. Then the fellow wanted \$50 for certain reasons. The real estate man let him have it. Then the man of wealth disappeared and when the \$500 package was examined it contained paper. It is understood that the slick fellow tried the same "gag" at Aurora, Ill., and was captured.

VERDICT OF THE JURY.

In the Case of Anna Brauer Found Drowned in the Lake.

Dr. Simms held a post mortem examination Saturday afternoon upon the body of Anna Brauer, the South Milwaukee girl found on the shore of the lake at North Point. It was held by request of the mother of the dead girl, for the reason that many reports had been in circulation at the home of the unfortunate young woman. The examination revealed that there was nothing wrong about the girl and that it was a case of death by drowning. The jury rendered a verdict that the girl committed suicide by drowning, while laboring under aberration of mind. The body was taken to South Milwaukee for burial.

RELIEVES IN SIX HOURS.

Distressing Kidney and Bladder Diseases Relieved in Six Hours by the "New Great South American Kidney Cure."

This new remedy is a great surprise and delight to physicians on account of its speed in relieving pain in the bladder kidneys, back and every part of the urinary system and male and female. It relieves retention of water and pain in passing it almost immediately. If you want quick relief and cure this is your remedy. Sold by John Schultz, druggist, Racine, Wis.

THE NEW YORK LEADER

RACINE'S GREATEST STORE.

421 MAIN STREET.

To make this great store the regular daily or weekly shopping headquarters for as nearly as possible every family in and around Racine is our effort and aim. To accomplish this object, we lose no opportunity to strengthen our business by adding goods daily, and cutting the price down so low that there will not be space to go lower. Not only on one item but everything in our line.

Children's Shoes, size 9 to 11 (worth 75c).....49c

Misses' Shoes, size 12 to 14 (worth \$1.25).....85c

Ladies' Shoes, all sizes (worth \$1.75).....\$1.25

Ladies' Shoes, very fine (worth \$2.50, we guarantee every pair).....\$1.75

Men's Shoes in congress or buckle (worth \$1.50).....\$1.00

Men's Fine Shoes (worth \$2.00).....\$1.48

Men's Suits (worth \$5.00).....\$4.38

Men's Over Suits (worth \$6.00).....\$4.38

Boy's 2 piece suits (worth \$3.50).....\$1.98

Men's Hats (worth \$2.00).....29c

Men's Fur Hats (worth \$1.25).....69c

Men's Overalls (worth \$1.00).....43c

Also big bargains in Dress Goods, Millinery, Furnishing Goods, Glass, Dish, Granite and Wooden Ware. At the

....NEW YORK LEADER....

421 MAIN STREET.

Next to Merchants Hotel.

GEN. RUGER SOON TO RETIRE.

Friday He Will Have Reached the Age Limit—Battled From This State.

NEW YORK, March 29.—Maj.-Gen. Thomas H. Ruger, commanding the department of the east of the United States army, with headquarters at Governor's Island, retires from active service Friday next, when he reaches the age limit of 64 years.

Gen. Ruger was made major-general February 8, 1895 and succeeded in the command of Major-General Miles, when General Miles became commanding officer of the army. Though born in New York state at Lima, Livingston county, April 2nd, 1833, Gen. Ruger was appointed to West Point academy from Wisconsin. He graduated from West Point July 1st, 1854, and was promoted in the army to brevet second lieutenant of the corps of engineers. He resigned from the academy in 1855 and practiced law at Janesville, Wis., until the breaking out of the war, when he enlisted as lieutenant colonel in the Third Wisconsin volunteers. His meritorious conduct was one promotion after another, until in 1866, when he was mustered out of the volunteers, it was with the rank of major general. He was then reappointed to the United States army with the rank of colonel of the Thirty-third infantry, July 25, 1866. In the following March he became brigadier general of the United States army. He was provisional governor of the state of Georgia from January 13th to July 4th, 1868 and subsequently received the appointment of commander of the department of the south. He was superintendent of the military academy from 1871 to 1876 and commanded successively the departments of Missouri, Dakota and California. He was made brigadier general March 10th, 1878.

MUNICIPAL COURT ROOM.

The City Hall Suggested as a Good Location for the Court to Hold Sessions.

An effort is being made to have the municipal court room located in the court house. The north jury room is proposed as the place, but there is doubt as to whether it will be located there. County Purchasing Agent Fuhrman interviewed Judge Fish on the subject Saturday, but the judge does not take to the scheme, and it is probable that another place must be selected. The city council chamber has been suggested as a proper place for the reason that it is only occupied by the city council two or three times a month and never in the day time. Establishing it in this building would save hundreds of dollars for rent, fuel and light.

MATRIMONIAL.

Shepherd-Fritchen.

On Thursday evening March 25, Miss Luella Shepherd and Mr. Albert Fritchen were united in marriage at the home of the brides parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. Shepherd of Yorkville. It was a very quiet wedding, only relatives being present. The wedding march was played by Miss Anna Shepherd and a wedding supper followed the ceremony.

SCORE OF THE BICYCLE RACE.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—At noon the score of the bicycle race was: Lawson, 213; Schoch, 213; Albert, 212; Golden, 196; Cassidy, 185; Riverre, 148; Ford, 142; Muller, 55.

Subscribe for the Journal.

VIGOR MEN

Easily, Quickly, Permanently Restored.

MAGNETIC NERVE TONIC is sold with written guarantee to restore lost manhood. Cures weakness, Nervous Debility and all the evils from early or late excesses, the results of overwork, worry, sickness, etc. Full strength, tone and development given to every organ or portion of the body. Improvement immediately seen from the first box. Those who are of average or below average build. Can be carried in vest pocket. Sent by mail to any address on receipt of price. One month's treatment in each box. Price \$1.00, 6 boxes, \$5.00, with Written Guarantee to refund money if not cured. Send for free literature. Circulate Free.

APRIL 1ST 1897. CHICAGO.

For Sale by DAVIS & SILBER.

The Homoeopathic Recorder,

July, 1896, says:

"These badly prepared cocoas are the ones that people 'get tired' of, something that rarely happens if a properly prepared cocoa, such as WALTER BAKER & COMPANY'S, is used. It is at once a delightful food and nourishing drink, and it would be well for humanity if there were more of it consumed and less tea or coffee."

Be sure that you get the genuine article made by WALTER BAKER & CO., Ltd., Dorchester, Mass. Established 1780.

CANDY CATHARTIC

PASCARET'S

CURE CONSTIPATION

10¢ 25¢ 50¢

ABSOLUTELY GUARANTEED to cure any case of constipation. Cascarets are the ideal laxative, never grip or cramp, but cause easy natural results. Same in one and half cent box. Sold by STEERING REMEDY CO., Chicago, Montreal, Can., or New York.

ALL DRUGGISTS

E. H. PEASE MFG. CO., RACINE, WIS.

Special Agents and Supply House for "DODGE" WOOD SPLIT PULLEYS. All Standard Sizes Carried in Stock.

IRON PULLEYS AND SPROCKET WHEELS, Shafting, Pillow Blocks, Hangers, Transmission Ropes and Sheaves, Rubber, Leather and Lick Belting, All kinds of Metric Power, COMPLETE POWER EQUIPMENTS.

HORSE-POWERS, CORN SHELLERS, Flaming-Mills, Feed-Grinders, Dustless Grain Cleaners, Grain Elevating or Conveying Machinery, etc. — FOD — Farms, Grain Elevators, Mills, etc.

The ELKINS JEWELRY AND MUSIC STORE

Known as reliable for a half century. Established 1845

PIANOS, ORGANS, MUSICAL MDSE

WATCHES, JEWELRY, CUTLERY,

CUT GLASS, BICYCLES, TYPEWRITERS

Guaranteed Ophthalmic Work. Eyes Examined Free.

Needles for all makes of Sewing Machines.

HIRAM J. SMITH,

437 MAIN STREET.

No Household is Complete

Without this Valuable Work.

It will save you Hundreds of Dollars.

Secure one without delay.

Our stock is limited.

Our Family Physician

By H. R. STOUT, M. D.

A Plain Practical and Reliable Guide

TO THE

Detection and Treatment of Diseases Common to this Country.

Designed for use by people who have not made the practice of medicine a study or a business, and who are not supposed to be familiar with technical phrases and names, but want information stated in plain English.

Gives, separately with every disease, the treatment prescribed by each of the "schools," and full and explicit directions for nursing the sick, preparation of food for the sick, etc.

TAKE NOTICE!

This work differs from all others in this: In it, in a separate department (see page 463), the characteristic symptoms of the various diseases are so arranged and classified that persons of ordinary intelligence can, by consulting this "Table of Symptoms," recognize the most common of them, and, by following the directions given in the body of the book may then many of them successfully without the aid of a doctor, while in case of dangerous sickness they may learn what should be done till the services of a physician can be procured.

HOW TO OBTAIN IT..

\$1.25 in advance pays for one years subscription to the

WEEKLY JOURNAL AND ONE COPY OF OUR FAMILY PHYSICIAN.

If ordered by mail enclose 15 cents extra to pay postage.

Send your orders at once to

THE JOURNAL PRINTING COMPANY, RACINE, WIS.

OR TO J. Z. COLLIER, Union Grove,

Who is our County Agent.

MAY SIDE TRACK THE LEWIS BILL

It Looks as Though the Mills Measure Would Take Its Place.

FORMER IN FAVOR AT ONE TIME

Scores of Legislators Champion Mills' Reform Caucus Bill.

BICYCLE BAGGAGE BILL KILLED

Put to Sleep by the Senate After a Close Vote—Anti-Cigarette Bill Receives an Unfavorable Report by the Assembly Committee—Many Other Measures Voted Down and Several Go Through—Legislature Takes an Adjournment Until Next Month.

MADISON, Wis., March 26.—(Special to the Journal)—The Lewis bill, to do away with the present primary system, and the Mills bill to purify caucuses, are being held for the committee's consideration, until next Wednesday. It is reported that at one time the committee stood 4 to 3 in favor of the Lewis bill, but after yesterday's committee meeting, when scores of senators and assemblymen spoke in favor of the Mills bill, a favorable report seems assured his measure, and thus the Lewis bill will likely be killed.

Only the passage of bills was gone through with in the assembly this morning, and the resolutions went over until Monday, not having been reached when the assembly adjournment occurred at 12 o'clock.

The Agen bill re-establishing the board of immigration was reported for indefinite postponement by the committee on claims and was killed in the assembly this morning. Through Agen's efforts the vote was reconsidered and the bill again sent to the claims committee.

The Overbeck bill, repealing the tax on liquor, was re-referred in the senate, and the bicycle baggage bill was killed by a vote of 17 to 13. Taylor's bill for a license fee for railroads was laid over until Tuesday. The state tax bills were made a special order for Tuesday night. A majority report was received in the assembly for the slaughter of the cigarette bill and also a minority report. Bills were passed providing for the labeling of prison-made goods and the McMillan anti-trust bill.

RUSHING GOODS TO AMERICA.

Every Industry of Europe Pushing the Work.

LONDON, March 26.—The announcement that the United States tariff will not be retroactive has resulted in the inevitable rush of exports to America and for the moment every industry is pushing this work. Ship owners are finding difficulty in handling the business offered. Their regular ships have been filled with cargoes long in advance of the dates of sailing and the Cunard line is dispatching a vessel from Bordeaux to New York with goods which are usually sent via Liverpool.

CONDENSED TELEGRAMS.

General Freight Agent Johnson of the Wisconsin Central today announced the appointment of L. W. Wood freight agent for the Fox River Valley division, with headquarters at Oshkosh.

The grand jury of Edwardsville, Ill., returned eighteen indictments against Harris E. Prickett, the cashier of the defunct J. A. Prickett & Son bank, on charge of receiving money when the bank was insolvent. Harris Prickett disappeared about March 4th. His father, J. A. Prickett, the president of the bank, died a month ago.

The German Reichstag today by a vote of 179 to 49, adopted a radical people's party proposal for the payment of members of the Reichstag.

During a fight at Plymouth, Ind., last night Jacob Leeds fatally stabbed Blanchard Thomas and shot and instantly killed himself.

The Iowa house passed the senate medical practice act without change, driving out osteopaths, faith healers, massage doctors and all others professing to heal, unless they have passed examinations the same as physicians. Itinerants are taxed \$250 a year.

Near Mt. Gilead, Ky., this morning Amos Riggs was laid, shot and killed young Boyd and his father, W. R. Boyd. There was a feud between the families and a few days ago young Boyd ran away with and married one of Riggs daughters.

A perfect cure! Mr. Edward E. Frough, 140 W. Main St., New York City, N. Y., says this: "I have used several bottles of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People and feel it a perfect cure. I cheerfully recommend it."

Rheumatism, neuralgia, pains in the back or side, stiff neck, sore throat, tonsillitis, diphtheria, croup and colic instantly relieved by Johnson's Magnesia Oil. Large bottles, 25 and 50 cents.

Cascarets stimulate liver, kidneys and bowels. Never sicken, weaken or grip. 10c.

STILL FIGHTING IN CRETE.

Soldiers Leave Austria for the Seat of the Trouble.

CANEA, Crete, March 26.—Fighting between Christians and Turks continued till midnight. The insurgents burned Musselman dwellings and the property of Perivolia. This morning they burned an abandoned fort at Koratidi. Skirmishing is proceeding around the village of Tlekilaria, near Suda. It is estimated the insurgents lost two hundred in the fight around Malaxa.

A company of 120 Russian riflemen from Odessa landed here this morning.

TRouble IS FEARED.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 26.—The diplomatic corps greatly apprehends serious complications in Macedonia, which will jeopardize the peace of Europe.

The proposal of Great Britain to establish a neutral zone on the Greek frontier is regarded as impracticable. It is urged that it is preferable to immediately blockade Greece and thus nip the development of complications in Macedonia.

EUROPEAN GOVERNOR.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 26.—Ambassadors of the powers held a meeting to consider a dispatch from the foreign admirals. It is daily becoming more evident that a confidence of Turkish authority in Crete is impossible and recommending that a European governor be appointed and the Turkish troops withdrawn.

DEPARTURE POSTPONED.

ATHENS, March 26.—The Crown Prince Constantine, who was to have been formally gazetted today as commander-in-chief of the Greek army in Thessaly, and who was to have left Athens today to assume command in the field, postponed his departure at the last moment for a few days.

AUSTRIAN TROOPS EN ROUTE.

VIENNA, March 26.—An infantry regiment of 475 men sailed yesterday for the island of Crete, being the Austrian contingent for the occupation of the principal ports of that island by the forces of foreign powers.

AN EXPLOSION KILLS THREE.

Terrific Explosion in a Powder Mill This Afternoon—Buildings Brown to Pieces.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 26.—There was a terrific explosion this afternoon at the works of the Dupont Chemical Co. at Gibbstown, N. J. Julius Henderson, Carl Wright and Thos. Stiles were blown to atoms. Five buildings were blown to splinters. The shock was felt twenty-five miles away. The works turned out powder and dynamite.

UNION GROVE MILLS.

Milling Company Meets and Elects Officers, Etc.

The Union Grove Milling company held a meeting at the village of Union Grove March 25th for the purpose of electing officers and arranging for the building of the new mills, to take the place of the one destroyed by fire. The officers elected are as follows:

President—John S. Blakey.
Vice-Pres.—Stiles Moe.
Secretary—E. W. Treat.
Treasurer—Charles R. Carpenter.
Board of Directors, one year—William Wilke and W. J. Callender. Two years—C. R. Goldsworthy and A. D. Colby. Three years—John Dixon and E. P. Griffin.

Plans and specifications have been made for the buildings and contracts will soon be let for the erection of the buildings. The capital stock is \$10,000. There will be facilities for handling grain and for an electric light plant; the engine will be 72 horse power. The flax mill will be located 100 feet east of the old mill and the feed mill will be on the old site. The buildings will be an ornament to the village.

The best remedy for rheumatism that has been discovered. Dr. J. H. Taylor writes: "I have used a good many bottles of Salve Oil, and think it the best remedy for rheumatism I ever used."

KENOSHA DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

Frank C. Culley, Editor of the Gazette, Nominated for Mayor.

KENOSHA, Wis., March 26.—The Democratic city convention made the following nominations last night: Mayor, F. C. Culley; clerk, Gus Jacob; treasurer, C. M. Melville; justice of the peace, J. C. Slattery; assessor, John Harrington. F. C. Culley, the candidate for mayor, is the editor of The Kenosha Daily Gazette.

NOT A CORPORATION.

Discovery That the United States Express Co. Is Not a Corporation.

While hundreds of people are doing business daily with the United States Express company, and its stock is quoted on the exchanges, but very few people, comparatively, are aware that the company is not a corporation. Instead it is one big firm, with numerous partners. This fact developed at Kenosha a few days ago when the circuit court granted a nonsuit in the personal injury suit of Patrick Johnson against the company. Gen. Winkler, the defendant's attorney, answered that the defendant was not a corporation. The plaintiff's attorneys, however, proceeded to trial and after the case had been proven so far as the plaintiff was concerned, the nonsuit was granted.

One taken every night stimulates the liver, carries off the bile and improves the digestion and appetite. Carter's Little Liver Pills. Don't forget this.

FEET WERE CLOTHED.

Bath Beach Girls Deny Stories of a "Felly" Party.

Great indignation has been aroused among the young women of Bath Beach, L. I., through the publication in several New York papers that they had displayed their bare feet at a Triby party at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Peter C. Moore on a recent evening.

The story stated that fifty young women showed their bare feet and ankles at the alleged performance at the home of Mr. Moore, and the owners were auctioned off to the highest bidder, whereupon the happy buyers took their purchases to supper. The young woman to whom The Press reporter referred the story for confirmation said that there were only twenty-five or twenty-six at the party, and that they all wore stockings and slips, but two inches of the latter being allowed to show. The bidding, it is true, was correct, but the meeting, on the whole, was conducted most decorously.

The proceeds of the party were devoted to paying the salary of Pastor Perkins of the Methodist Episcopal church of this place.—New York Press.

CLOSE CALL FOR THE FLASK.

A New Danger to Men from Slippery Snow-Covered Sidewalks.

Mr. Spangler, who lives on the North Side, within walking distance of his place of business, was going home late the other evening.

There was a light snowfall, covering a glaze of ice, and Mr. Spangler had to balance himself as if he were a tight-rope walker in order to keep an upright position. A short distance ahead was another pedestrian, who was feeling his way along and executing slides and side steps. Mr. Spangler smiled and wondered if he gave as awkward an exhibition as the man ahead.

While he was wondering he saw the man ahead give a sudden clutch at the air and land heavily on his neck. It was as if something had come along and swept his legs from under him. Mr. Spangler hurried forward and took the man by the arm.

"Are you hurt?" he asked.

"I can't tell yet," the man answered. "I guess everything's all right."

Mr. Spangler helped him to get up, and the man began feeling of himself. All at once he laughed hysterically and said: "It's all right; it was the other hip."

ALL ARE VOTED DOWN

Democrats Try to Impede the Dingley Bill.

OFFER NUMEROUS AMENDMENTS

Spirited Debate in the Lower House Over the Final Consideration of the New Tariff Measure—Trying to Make Political Capital.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—The consideration of the tariff bill which was opened for amendment under the five-minute rule, began this morning. Lanham (Dem., Tex.) moved to strike out the enacting clause. The chair ruled the motion out of order. Dockery (Dem., Mo.) moved to amend the enacting clause by the provision: "When it is shown to the satisfaction of the President there is a trust or combination to control the price of any article on duty, such articles should be suspended." Dingley made a point of order that the amendment was really a germane to the free list, instead of the dutiable list. Dockery said he wanted to offer it here because the free list would never be reached. Cooper (Dem., Tex.) offered a substitute for the Dockery amendment containing a definition of trusts and providing for that determination of its existence by a court.

Richardson (Dem., Tex.) challenged to the other side that without opposing the trusts how could they aid in the adoption of the amendment? A long debate on a point of order followed. Hepburn (Rep., Iowa) raised a laugh on the Democratic side by saying the amendment, if adopted, would defeat the purpose of the bill. He explained that it would be easy for a few men who desired free wool and free sugar to combine and raise the price and thus force the articles to the free list. Bailey thanked Hepburn for the frank admission that the list of trusts would interfere with the purpose of the bill. Hepburn retorted that he was trying to show that under the pretense of creating a trust, legislation could be destroyed.

THE SILVER TRUST.

Grosvenor (Rep., Ohio) declared that there was never a time when the trusts had the government and people by the throats as they had the last four years. Terry (Dem., Ark.) challenged Grosvenor to name a trust that was not on the side of McKinley in the last campaign. Grosvenor named the silver trust amid Republican cheers.

Newlands (Silverite, Nev.) declared that most trusts the past ten years were for protection against falling prices. Even labor organizations were trusts for a purpose.

But finally the chair ruled the Dockery amendment out of order. Dockery appealed from the decision of the chair, but the chair was sustained, by a vote of 158 to 121. This carried down the substitute.

Tawney declared the opposition was attempting to make political capital out of an alleged assault on trusts. The Republican party was the only party that ever secured anti-trust legislation in congress. He reviewed a list of prominent Democrats of the present house who voted against the anti-trust law passed by the Fifty-first congress.

"Will you name a single conviction under that law?" asked Richardson.

"Why," replied Tawney, "only last Monday the Supreme court decided the great railroad trust of the country violated the law." (Republican applause.)

FAMOUS TROUT STREAM IN DANGER

Loggers Drive the Winter's Cut Down the Brule River.

ASHLAND, Wis., March 26.—Sportsmen all over the country will regret to learn that loggers have invaded the Brule River, as the action may destroy the most famous trout fishing stream in the United States.

Crews of men were sent to Brule yesterday and they will start driving logs from Wild Cat Rapids to Lake Superior, twenty-miles distant. Logs have never before been driven on the Brule river. Expensive dishouses owned by men from St. Paul, Minneapolis and Ashland, including ex-Mayor O'Brien of St. Paul and Senator Vilas, line the stream. The owners of these protest against having logs driven down the stream, as it will ruin the trout fishing.

In these clubhouse such prominent men as Secretary Harrity of the National Democratic committee, ex-Secretary Noble, ex-Secretary Rusk and other prominent men have spent their summer vacations. An effort will be made to stop the work.

One taken every night stimulates the liver, carries off the bile and improves the digestion and appetite. Carter's Little Liver Pills. Don't forget this.

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Great indignation has been aroused among the young women of Bath Beach, L. I., through the publication in several New York papers that they had displayed their bare feet at a Triby party at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Peter C. Moore on a recent evening.

The story stated that fifty young women showed their bare feet and ankles at the alleged performance at the home of Mr. Moore, and the owners were auctioned off to the highest bidder, whereupon the happy buyers took their purchases to supper. The young woman to whom The Press reporter referred the story for confirmation said that there were only twenty-five or twenty-six at the party, and that they all wore stockings and slips, but two inches of the latter being allowed to show. The bidding, it is true, was correct, but the meeting, on the whole, was conducted most decorously.

The proceeds of the party were devoted to paying the salary of Pastor Perkins of the Methodist Episcopal church of this place.—New York Press.

There does seem possible a pretty good protection, however. The suggestion lies in a recently published invention for constructing prison doors and window gratings. The idea was to make them of ordinary steel pipes, all filled with a liquid under pressure, and connected by a main pipe with an alarm which would operate by reduction of pressure. Attempted sawing of the liquid escape and rings the bell. If such a scheme were applied to a safe, by traversing it on all sides, either inside the outer plates or outside, and were connected with an alarm set on a lampost prominent on the sidewalk, it ought to come near being good protection. The door could be arranged with piston and cylinder inside the safe, so that opening the door would set off the alarm.

Then drilling at the lock, driving in the spindle or other successful attack on the lock would still leave the burglar at the mercy of the alarm when he opens the door. Nitro-glycerine, dynamite or powder would also effect the ringing of the alarm, and the plan would also protect against the electric arc itself, since the network of small pipes would be in the way of any large arc, and become melted.

And a small arc for mere drilling at the lock would be no better than a drill, since the opening of the door would eventually ring the alarm.

The connecting pipes could be left exposed, because tampering with them would ring the alarm.

Or instead of fixing the pipe system to the safe, construct it as a cage to contain the safe, the cage being large enough to make the safe inaccessible to the hands of the burglar.

Such a system would be protective, bound to think the remedy is an excellent one, and do not hesitate to recommend it to the suffering.

To postpone at such a vital time as this regulating the nerves and purifying the blood is a serious mistake. Men and women distressed by nervous troubles or the effects of impure blood cannot afford now to lose a day before taking advantage of Paine's celery compound.

In order to avoid disappointment accept nothing but Paine's celery compound. A clerk who tries to sell something else than what people ask for is evidently not disinterested. He has an eye to profits more than to the good of customers.

There can be no substitute for Paine's celery compound.

This has been shown time and time again in cases where persons, too easily led, have carried home something besides Paine's celery compound, and have failed to get the decided benefit they had hoped for.

The strongest endorsement ever received for this great spring remedy—and no other remedy ever compared with Paine's celery compound in the character and the number of the witnesses to its efficiency—the strongest endorsement ever received did not overestimate or exaggerate in the least its unrivaled power of making people well.

Within the past year, among the thousands of hearty testimonials to the wonderful curative powers of Paine's celery compound, that have been received by Wells, Richardson & Company—among the thousands of grateful letters received from every state and town in the country, there have come no less than six hearty endorsements from members of the national house of representatives.

All were willing that their experience should be published, believing rightly that they might thus do good to others.

In these columns have already been published, the letters received from Congressman Meredith, Bell, Grout and Powers.

Now comes a letter from Congressman Robert Neill of Arkansas, as follows:

"My home is at Batesville, Ark. During the last spring and summer my eldest daughter, then 17 years of age, was in very poor health, suffering from general debility, nervous prostration and frequent slight fevers. She had the best medical attention, but apparently with little benefit. In the latter part of September last, while still feeble she began the use of Paine's celery compound, and improved in health continuously. In three months she had fully recovered, and is now in perfect health. I am

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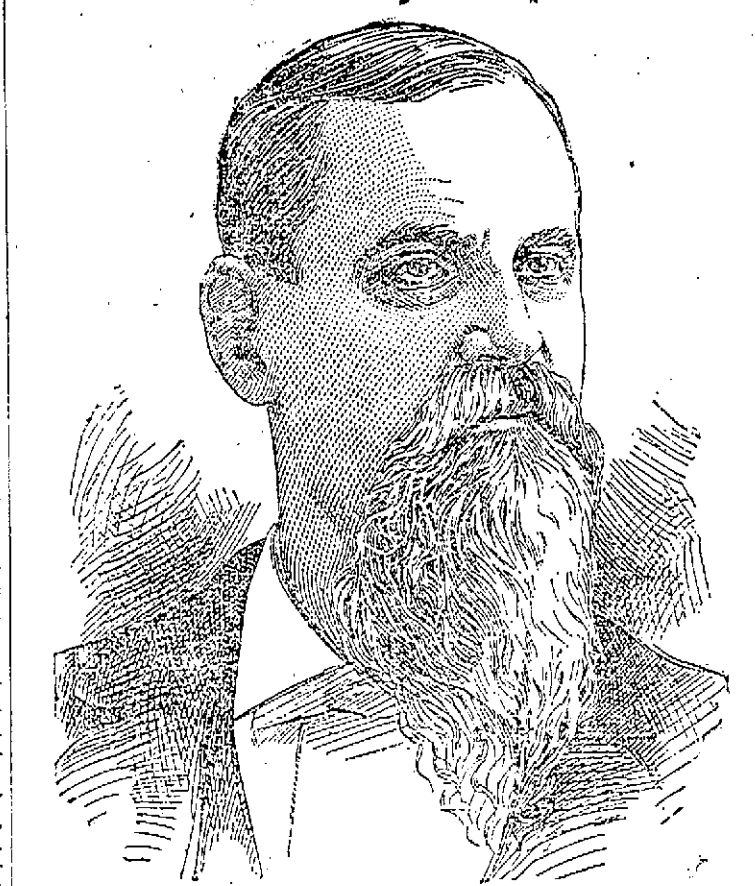
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NEILL OF ARKANSAS.

Another U. S. Congressman Indorses Paine's Celery Compound.



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at least, until the burglar, already an expert electrician, had time to become a master plumber and pipefitter, and could invent schemes for beating the alarm.—The Electrical Review.

Everybody Says So.

Cascarets Candy Cathartic, the most wonderful medical discovery of the age, pleasant and refreshing to the taste, act gently and positively on kidneys, liver and bowels, clearing the entire system, dispel colds, cure headache, fever, habitual constipation and biliousness. Please buy and try a box of C. C. C. today; 10, 25, 50 cents. Sold and guaranteed to cure by all druggists.

CALUMET & HECLA DIVIDEND.

Directors Vote to Pay \$5 on Each Share April 23.

BOSTON, Mass., March 26.—The directors of the Calumet & Hecla Mining company at their meeting yesterday declared another dividend of \$5 per share payable April 23 to holders of record March 27.

J. Shields Gilson, a prominent attorney, was found dead in bed at Toronto, Kan. He had shot himself in the head. He was 50 years old. Cause unknown.

A clear, soft, rosy complexion is the desire of every lady. Why not give Johnson's Oriental Soap a trial? There is nothing to compare with it as a skin beautifier. Two cakes in package, 25 cts.

Japanese Liver Pellets draw the blood from the head to the stomach, thereby curing sick headache and cleansing the complexion. Fifty doses, 25 cents.

No Pain. No Gas

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN.

Gold Filling Without Pain.

A Protective Quaranty for Ten Years with All Work.

SET OF TEETH Best Teeth (S. S. White) \$5.00
\$8.00
25K GOLD CROWNS \$5.00
GOLD FILLINGS \$1.00 up
SILVER FILLINGS .75c
Bridgework, per tooth \$5.00
We have the latest prices consistent with first-class work by dentists of long experience.

NO PLATES REQUIRED

BOSTON DENTAL PARLORS

(Over DAN & SOL.)
Open Sundays 10 to 4. Evenings till 8. Lady Attendants.

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FOR A LIMITED TIME.

Times are hard, and we "stand treat." We have arranged to make our subscribers a gift that will last the whole year. We will send every person who calls at our office and pays up a year in advance, (one of) the following high grade monthlies and valuable hand books:

Farm News Published at Springfield, Ohio. A practical farm paper, that is filled with the practical experience of actual farmers. It is ably edited, thoroughly up to the times, and keeps its readers posted on the wonderful advances made every month by progressive agriculturists in the science of tilling the soil. Send for a free sample copy.

Womankind A monthly magazine for women and the home. Its bright stories, poems and sketches, its clear and wholesome editorials, its practical suggestions on home life and woman's work makes it a universal favorite. It cannot fail to interest and please every member of the family. The publishers at Springfield, Ohio, will be glad to send the readers of this paper a free sample copy.

Farm News Poultry Book A hand book on the care of poultry, written especially to meet the needs of the farmer and the small breeder. It is practical. You can easily understand what it means and easily carry out its suggestions. Thousands of copies have been sold. Price, 25c.

Womankind Cook Book A collection of the favorite recipes of the good housekeeper who reads WOMANKIND. Every recipe is the tested stand by of some practical housekeeper. The book has proved very popular and we are sure you will like it. Price, 25 cents.

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This Journal, for printing office and book binding, has the reputation of being the best of its kind in the city. It is a guarantee of good work and prompt delivery. Estimates for all kinds of job printing and book binding given at request. Mr. Starbuck and his family are at the Racine Hotel.

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THURSDAY, APRIL 1, 1897.

A WHOLESALE RAID ON OFFICES.

Civil service reform is now being discussed largely. This arises more from the fact that Mr. Cleveland took occasion, after a large majority of the offices had been filled with men of his party persuasion, to close the door to their removal by issuing presidential orders placing them under the patron saint of civil service reform. And indeed it is only a slip in the Cleveland cog that prevented all fourth-class postmasters being placed under civil service rules.

The press generally, has commented upon this state of the case. Among the commentators is the Philadelphia Enquirer, and it proceeds to say: "The theory of civil service reform is commendable, but we do not believe that it ever entered into the plan of any genuine civil service reformer to fill all the offices from one party, and then, and not until then, to close the doors. When President Cleveland went into office he found a civil service which had been gradually extended, a service in which, under President Harrison, there was something like fair treatment. The civil service law never contemplated the wholesale grabbing of offices by a political party. President Harrison might have filled every department not under civil service rules with Republicans, and then by a stroke of the pen extended the law to apply to them. But he left that for President Cleveland to do. Young Josiah Quincy of Boston, went into the state department as first assistant, and in a short time cut out of the heads of 80 per cent. of the Republicans in the consular service. He immediately filled these places with Democrats of a partisan type, and many of them had fought in the Confederate army. Then civil service was invoked. Hoke Smith cut a wide swath through the interior department, and turned out ex-union soldiers wherever he could find them, and honored the southern soldiers. Then the executive order protected them. The Treasury department became an open scandal. In the secret service branch of that department there is but one Republican employed today, yet President Harrison left that branch equally divided between the two parties. In one of the auditing offices alone there were 200 employees when Carlisle took hold, and one-fifth of them had served in the union army. Within one year all but four of these veterans had been discharged or had their salaries decreased, while the ex-Confederates were invited in to a magnificent feast. Then we heard of civil service reform. In our humble opinion President Cleveland's extension of the civil service law has amounted to a wholesale raid conducted openly upon the spoils system plan, the sole object being to fill every possible office with a Democrat, and then, by the 'extension of the merit system,' to retain him there for life."

This will be coincided in by many good friends of civil service reform. It was a wholesale robbery of the offices through the means of a wholesale raid.

CHICAGO'S DRAINAGE CANAL.

The reduction of the level of the waters of the great lakes goes on with the same annual average of the last few years, and the alarm has been sounded by the large cities located on the shores. Anything that tends to draw off the waters is justly looked upon with deep suspicion.

No large work of recent years has been viewed with more concern than the so called Chicago drainage canal, really nothing but Chicago's sewer running to the Mississippi river, for all practical purposes. This canal is estimated, when in working order, to have a capacity of 300,000 cubic feet of flow per minute, though provisions are made for a flow of double the amount by cutting through the rocks nine miles in length for that capacity of flow. This latter provision for 600,000 feet enables the canal projectors in case it is deemed desirable or they are unable to help themselves, to make it into a full-fledged ship canal as first contemplated, and as promised the dwellers along the route.

The canal is now estimated will empty or rather lower the surface of the lakes from three to five inches, that is estimated so, but fears are expressed, and not without reason, that

the lower level will exceed this amount. The only thing Chicago can do in justice to the promises made and to the people who are compelled to live alongside the sewer, is to make it into a ship canal, which will perhaps serve to at least so reduce the sewerage as to enable vessels to ply and efface the worst of the smells.

Now, such are the fears created that Chicago is talking of impounding the waters of the great lakes by means of a dam in the Niagara river below Buffalo, which will throw back the water of Lake Erie four or five feet, and by wing dams above Detroit, which would have a similar effect upon Lakes Huron and Michigan.

This may work and it may not, but at all events, if Chicago can bring the influence to bear, and likely it can, the general government will be a partner in the Chicago ship canal enterprise whether or no. But if this ship canal when completed is one in reality, that is with sufficient depth to float large sized ships, it may be a good thing, though the ships cannot float on the Mississippi only on the flood waters. There is another view to take of this matter, and that is, if the great lakes are seriously lowered Canada will have something to say, and it may yet afford a job for the International Arbitration Commission.

THE TARIFF DEBATE.

The great tariff debate in the lower house of congress has been very closely followed by the people of the nation. In no legislation before congress in several years has such sectionalism been manifest. The southern Democrats have hurled it out in great chunks at the representatives from the agricultural and manufacturing states of the north and there have been frequent boasts made that the passage of the Dingley bill will ensure a Democratic majority in the next congress. Party lines which were in a measure obliterated in the recent campaign have stood out in bold relief.

It is a gratifying fact to note, however, that many northern Democrats do not approve of the radical position taken by their party's representatives from southern states. However strong the party feeling may be in these northern Democrats they have too recently passed through a political cyclone to venture near the vortex of popular disapproval. They remember too well the crushing defeat of 1894, which was a battle fought on tariff lines, and however secure their brethren from the south may feel the representatives from the great industrial centers of the north cannot believe that the evils following in the trail of the repeal of the McKinley bill and the enactment of the Wilson bill will be so lightly passed over by the army of mechanics and artisans, their constituents. It is noticeable that the tariff debate has been the north pitted against the south, not perhaps in the same sectional spirit that characterized the differences following close after the war, but the south being, except in a few favored spots, devoid of manufacturing industries following a civilization and agricultural methods long since obsolete in the north, cannot comprehend the interests at stake in other parts of the nation and their representatives are not competent to pass judgment on the needs of the north.

The promise of support to the Dingley bill by the silver Republicans assures its passage, but not, however, until its provisions have been carefully digested by the house and senate.

LA FOLLETTE AND THE LEWIS BILL.

The defeat of the Lewis primary election bill which now seems assured is to be regretted. Its provisions are so near what the people want in the way of census reforms than any other measure presented before the legislature, but it is evident that it will have a hard struggle in getting onto the statute books.

Perhaps the fact that it went hobnobbing with La Follette's boom for senator was not the least important factor in arousing opposition to it. It was closely related in its make-up to the speech of ex-Congressman La Follette, delivered before the Chicago University students, and an excellent speech it was, too.

But La Follette's defeat for the governorship in the Republican convention is still modern history. It is not recalled that the methods of La Follette and his lieutenants in the race for the nomination for office were any improvement on the methods of other candidates.

It is well understood that Mr. La Follette is a candidate for the senatorship, and there is no disguising the fact that people prefer to take their reforms from those without an axe to grind.

An heroic effort to carry the Lewis bill has been made by furnishing printed supplements, containing the bill in full, to the newspapers of the state. It was a very laudable way of making the people familiar with its provisions, and of creating public sentiment in favor of the bill.

There is no question that the press notices which appeared in the same supplement flattering Mr. La Follette brought out a formidable opposition to the Lewis bill which it in itself would not have met. It is no disparagement to the merits of the bill, only it was an unfortunate circumstance that Mr. La Follette should endeavor to ride to popularity astride of the bill.

The Madison man has many admir-

ers who would like to see him in the United States senate, but the legislature is by no means a unit in favor of any one of the many candidates for the place that Senator John Mitchell will vacate in 1899, and it will not be surprising if the legislature is loth to give an impetus to La Follette's candidacy, by the passage of this bill on which has been fastened his imprint.

DISCRIMINATING DUTIES.

A discriminating duty on shipping as intended by the Elkins bill introduced in the last congress will revive our mercantile interests as nothing else can. Every foreign country by means of subsidies, protects its shipping, and there is no reason why this country should not by means of the contemplated plan do likewise. The Elkins measure provides that there shall be an additional duty of ten per cent ad valorem collected on all imports in vessels not flying the United States flag; and in the case of goods not now dutiable there shall be collected an ad valorem duty of ten per cent.

Such a law would vastly increase the number of vessels flying the American flag and give us lines of steamers running to every promising port of the earth. It would give us splendid ocean transportation on lines employing ships of the best types in the different trades and in fact practically monopolize the carrying trade to the Orient, to say nothing of other foreign shores.

In the Elkins measure there are no subsidies proposed. The duty rate is simply increased ten per cent on all goods imported into this country in vessels that do not fly the flag of the United States. Such a law not only means many more American vessels, but the further giving of employment to many thousands of men at all our ocean ports. This proposed measure is strictly in line with the Republican policy of protection and there is no valid reason why it should not be taken up and enacted into law.

THE CLEVELAND RECORD.

As officially stated in the message of President McKinley, the Wilson tariff in its operations for the three years ending with June 30th resulted in a deficit of \$137,821,729. The first half of the present fiscal year has bestowed a further deficit of \$37,003,356, and for the first two months of the year 1897 a further deficit of \$10,347,434. The total deficit up to March 1st is thus seen to be as the president states, \$184,061,550. The net increase of interest charges in consequence of the issue of \$252,000,000 of bonds by the Cleveland administration is \$11,493,414. The president is entirely correct when he says that while it has been urged that even if the revenue had been sufficient to meet the expenditures of the government that bonds would still have had to be issued to meet the demands upon the gold reserve, yet "the debt would have been increased in at least the amount of the deficiency."

This is the record of a tariff for reform. It is no surprise that the people overturned by ponderous majorities the men who made this result possible. They placed an administration in power that not only believes in a tariff for the protection of the American people, with its following ample revenues for all purposes, but also believes in the protection of the gold reserve.

A DEMOCRATIC ESTIMATE.

On the occasion of the enforced retirement of Mr. Cleveland from the chair of personal government, Henry Waterson of the Louisville Courier-Journal, took occasion in a half-page article to review the Cleveland administration in all its aspects. Naturally, Mr. Waterson being a staunch Democrat and yet never much in love with the Democratic boss duck hunter, finds some consolation in it all, and thinks he meant well at times, but was very indiscreet in his methods of management. He says there was no occasion to make the personal enemies he did among senators and congressmen, and that this was a fault of his temperament. In summing up the different points he says: "The truth is that Mr. Cleveland is a man of a very unequal, sometimes of a very rasping temper, and wholly destitute of the resources either of good manners, good feeling and good policy. Yet he is not a vindictive man, nor one incapable of placation. He seems rather to want the sense either of personal obligation, or resentment in his official transactions; and this is really a deficiency, for both are factors in the world of affairs, which are counted on, and which therefore play their part toward its conclusions."

THE DEBT AND THE BONDS.

The excess of expenditures over receipts for the year 1896 was \$32,426,720. The deficit for 1895 was \$35,694,432, for 1894 \$61,830,432, and for 1893 \$43,381,984, practically \$200,000,000 in round numbers. This is the record of the Cleveland administration, and an unsavory record it is.

The exact figures as given above, of the yearly deficits are \$193,327,490, the exact amount, according to Mr. Carlisle, of the amount of United States bonds sold by the Cleveland administration, that is, including premium received by the government was \$293,841,594, the face value of the bond sales being \$262,315,400. Thus it will be seen that figuring upon the total receipts of the bond sales, the government during the last four

years has used of the proceeds of the sales all but \$100,000,000.

With a proper tariff law, while there would have been more or less disturbance of our finances, yet it is certain the country would have been spared the enormous increase of its indebtedness which has been incurred during the Cleveland administration.

Many compliments have been bestowed upon the McKinley cabinet.

The New York World says it is a typical cabinet, and that "it would be hard to imagine a more interesting and typical picture of the conditions of political life in the United States than is presented by the cabinet of the new administration at Washington. The secretary of state was born in a log cabin. The secretary of the navy and the postmaster-general are the only college graduates. The secretary of the treasury was once a watchman in a lumber yard. The secretary of war and the secretary of the interior are self-made millionaires. The attorney-general is a co-religionist of the lord chief justice of Great Britain, and the secretary of agriculture is of foreign birth. Of such a cabinet it can be truly said that it is wholly free from discrimination on account of birth, creed, social antecedents or any form of sectionalism."

The New York Times in summing up the result of the Pingree system of vacant lot farming, omits Racine, which has done considerable in this line.

In the list of cities which have tried this system of assisting destitute citizens to help themselves are state Detroit, New York, Buffalo, Seattle, St. Louis, Toledo, Boston, Brooklyn, Cincinnati, Duluth, East Orange, St. Paul and Minneapolis. This paper says in "every one of them enough of benefit has been derived from the innovation to warrant a continuation of it. Next summer it is believed that this plan will be adopted in many other places. Its chief advantages are that it always gives a ready means of distinguishing the worthy poor who are willing to work from those to whom any form of industry is distasteful, and that it is a form of charity which tends little or not at all toward pauperizing those to whom it is extended."

American lard is shipped abroad, and from a recent case in London it would appear that it is doctored up at Belfast, Ireland, and put on the London market. The conviction of a wholesale London dealer under what is known as the merchandise marks act, for selling adulterated lard which consisted of 10 per cent. of beef tallow will attract considerable attention, as this firm was ignorant of any adulteration, but was punished just the same with a fine and heavy costs. It seems there are refineries located at Belfast which work over American products, originally perfectly pure, adding articles which in law are held to be adulterants, and under this English decision dealers will be obliged to take the greatest caution in regard to what they are selling.

The Massachusetts board of health has taken action as to the use of oleomargarine that will astonish, if not pain many people who have been fighting its use. This board has, acting on the report of the commissioner of state institutions, discarded the use of butter and substituted therefor oleomargarine. The board upholds the commissioner, who in turn upholds the action in stating that the dreaded oleo, is not only more economical, but better than butter, except the very best grades. This may be successfully disputed, for oleomargarine requires a greater amount of animal heat to digest it than butter, its melting point being higher, and it follows that loss of the animal heat is a drain on the system and therefore bad.

The movement by the Grand Army posts of Minneapolis looking toward the erection of a suitable building to be located in some one of the public parks to be used as a museum in which will be placed valuable relics of the war should be copied in every state. This museum will, of course, be accessible to the public at large and in this manner valuable knowledge of the war of the rebellion will be conveyed to the present generation. Valuable records, mementoes, flags, and relics of the battlefields will be contributed by the state posts which number 200, and will make the Grand Army museum a most interesting object to the public.

New York has taken a noticeable departure in the matter of prison contract labor. The prisoners will henceforth be employed largely in breaking stone to be used upon the roads throughout the state, and in work to be used in the state prisons. The New York constitution now provides that all convicts shall be only employed in making articles required by the state and its political divisions. Wisconsin will do well to amend its constitution to the same purpose.

Spain has been compelled to choose between saving Cuba or the Philippines. Her decision to relinquish Cuba and save her East Indian possessions was no doubt influenced by the fact that Spanish cruelty and barbarities might be practiced with impunity in the far-away Philippines, while Cuba's big brother, who lives just over the creek might turn in and interfere.

It is anticipated that if the referendum was in use any arbitration treaty as is now proposed between this country and England would be repudiated by the people. Here, for instance, is a meeting called for the express purpose of ratifying by popular approval the proposed treaty at Coopers' Institute in New York, being completely carried away by the eloquence of one man speaking against the ratification and voting down by an immense majority, resolutions approving of the same.

The course of the Republicans in unanimously choosing Mr. Reed as speaker to succeed himself should be accompanied with a whisper to him that his course in opposing further increase of the new navy is not approved by the people. It is highly probable that sufficient paring can be done upon other appropriations to more than provide a handsome sum for the increase of our navy.

Why not leave the insurance law as it is? There is no apparent necessity to enact the complicated code proposed, none at all. If this bill devised by Commissioner Frick passes, it will only build up an immense machine at Madison and afford pulchrum for sucklings at state expense. We have enough governmental boards and bureaus now without adding to the list.

The stiff backbone of King George of Greece is gazed upon with great admiration by thirsty Americans hungry and eager for a facsimile American backbone. But backbones are exceedingly scarce in this country among our statesmen and rulers. There is lots of it among the plain people, and our public men should absorb some of it.

Any delay putting the new tariff in operation beyond May 1st will result in a loss to the government of \$25,000,000 should the time be extended to July 1st. The earlier the better for the revenues. This loss would result in consequence of the importers rushing goods through the custom house before the measure became a law.

The defeat of Assemblyman Mosher's bill for the re-apportionment of the senate school tax on more equitable lines, should not discourage the supporters of the measure. The present plan whereby many of the poorer counties are made to pay tribute to the wealthy counties is a gross injustice.

Some good friend of the powers that be may get a position as secretary of the new State Board of Immigration at the stated salary of \$1,800 per year. There is really nothing to do, so far as the board is concerned, and everybody knows it. The only laborious part is drawing the salary.

The people of Hawaii are making strenuous efforts to be taken into the American family. The present government of the island is claimed to be purely provisional awaiting the action of the Republican congress of the United States before requesting England to take them in as colonies.

Wisconsin is not proud of ex-Land Commissioner Lamoreaux. This person only copied after the Cleveland plan in assuming he was the government himself, in the land department. He and Joe Doe are a pair sure enough, but both are fair samples of the Cleveland administration.

The wool corner has evaporated. It never had any existence except in the fertile minds of imaginative eastern men. A combination of \$300,000,000, to control the wool market in view of the coming tariff even in these days of colossal combinations, is too much for creditable belief.

It should be understood that the proposed arbitration treaty between the United States and England is now before the senate precisely as it was submitted before that body originally, the failure of the last congress to act, leaving it in the original shape.

Secretary Sherman takes the position that the Nicaragua canal, if constructed, should be built by the United States itself, and not through any private corporation aided and assisted by our government through bonds or loan of credit. This is the correct view to take.

Mrs. Dominis is persistent. She has now put in a claim for a legislative day at the hands of

President McKinley. If congress grants this person the annual pension, demanded it certainly will not receive the sanction of the American people.

The coming tariff promises protection on any articles that will benefit to the highest degree the cause of agriculture. That on sugar alone will fill the land with beet sugar factories affording the best results to manufacturer and producer alike.

The New York legislature in response to the monopoly and corporation demands, placed the limit to which companies can capitalize to carry on traffic on the Erie canal at \$50,000. This naturally closes out the small companies and boats.

Michigan's last section of pine forest in the lower peninsula has been sold, and saw mills will be busy for some time in cutting up this forest of 10,000 acres. The woodlands are going at a rapid rate in every part of the country.

The postal convention to be held sometime in May will be attended by all the great powers of the world in addition to a great majority of the smaller governments. The movement was originated by the United States government.

Great Britain's refusal to participate in the coercion of Greece is the first landable movement made by that government in the Levantine troubles, and there is a strong suspicion that that was forced by Gladstone's letter.

It was not in the least surprising to read in the news of the day that France was planning to seize a little more of the kingdom of Sam. This sort of thing is about the usual occupation of European diplomats.

One reform has lately been instituted by a number of states, that of paroling convicts. Now let us have the further reform of abolishing prison contract labor, which is detrimental to honest labor.

The effect of the inauguration of President McKinley is seen from the different attitude of the Spanish authorities. Nothing like firmness and an assumption of American patriotism.

It would not seem, judging from what has so far taken place and the public utterances of men now prominent in the administration, that Hawaii is going to be annexed very soon.

The deadlock in the Kentucky legislature seems to be quite as difficult to break as it was last year. If Hunter is not in favor he should step aside for the good of the party.

The specialty of the present extra session is the giving to the country of a protective and revenue raising tariff. That finished, adjournment will likely follow promptly.

Arizona's governor appears to be patterned after the Cleveland plan and reproves the legislature for passing laws he disapproves of as infringing upon his rights.

The Delaware senatorship mess will not down and John Edward Addicks comes to the front claiming he is the only and regular senator elected by the legislature.

Now that we are to have a state bee inspector there are hopes in the land. But the bees themselves have a habit of inspection decidedly unpleasant to their examiner.

The Japs are to try the single gold standard, making the ratio 32 1/2 to 1. Japan will yet have to be brought in the folds of the proposed international union.

If a proposition were submitted to the voters of Wisconsin providing for legislative sessions every third year, it would be carried practically unanimously.

Offensive partisanship is no longer to be considered a sufficient cause for the removal of postmasters, according to First Asst. Postmaster-General Heath.

Some excellent measures have been slaughtered in the legislature, but all the proposed dam and ferry grants have no difficulty in passing.

The European concert is fast passing through the pianissimo, andante movements and the audience is preparing for the explosives.

Mexico refuses to heed the request of Spain to stop its citizens from contributing to the aid and relief of the Cuban insurgents.

Query: If the senators held no annual passes from the railroads, would the bicycle baggage bill have been killed?

The ducks will have a rest during this administration. It will be as good as a game law for the quackers.

The coming tariff is having its effect in the starting up of industries and the formation of new ones.

A Republican congress and president will redeem the promises made in the last national platform.

Minneapolis Times: The eastern editor who refers to the navy as "a floating debt" doesn't know the navy. It is a "sinking fund."

A. S. Murray and Wife

SPRINGFIELD, MO.
Restored to Health by Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine.



M. R. MURRAY, engineer for Keat & Bountree Mercantile Co., Springfield, Mo., writes: "I suffered from dyspepsia, was unable to eat anything without severe distress. Treated by several physicians without benefit. I became almost a physical wreck and unable to attend to my work. I took Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine and in six weeks I was well. My wife had a severe attack of La Grippe which brought on troubles peculiar to herself. The Restorative Nervine is the only thing that has helped her. We both hope you will use this in a way to help others as we have been."

Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine is sold by all druggists under a positive guarantee. First bottle benefits or money refunded. Book on Heart and Nervous System free to all applicants. DR. MILES MEDICAL CO., Elkhart, Ind.

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THE SHERIDAN ROAD.

Racine Delegation Heard by the Committee at Madison.

THOSE WHO WERE THERE

Peter B. Nelson and George E. Oppenheimer, the latter saying it is a "job."—George Horlick and M. Colbert favor it.

From Daily Journal of March 26. The Racine delegation who went to Madison yesterday to fight for and against the Sheridan Road bill, returned home yesterday and report that they were well received by the committee. Everybody had a chance to talk.

As the measure passed the senate without striking a single snag to retard its progress, its friends were not expecting the onslaught made on it in the house committee on state affairs. Racine men made speeches against the bill, but other men spoke in its favor. The attack, however, was a complete surprise.

MANY SPEECHES MADE. When the bill was taken up by the house committee there was a big delegation present and many speeches were made. Most of the persons interested seemed of the opinion that the proposed road was a good thing, but they were not fully satisfied that the method proposed to have it built was in the right direction.

Some of those who appeared on the bill are real estate dealers, and the make-up of the proposed commission to lay out the road did not meet their approval. M. Colbert and George Horlick said that they thought the road would be a great benefit, not only to the counties through which it would pass, but the entire states of Wisconsin and Illinois.

Assemblyman Barney Eaton of South Milwaukee said the people of his district were almost unanimous in their support of the bill. He favored reducing the expenses of survey from \$300 to \$300 for each county through which the road is to pass. The commission proposed to lay out the road did not meet his approval.

IN FAVOR OF THE ROAD. T. W. Rogers of Milwaukee and John Howland of Racine also spoke in favor of the road being built. The bill was also favored by L. Elholm but he was opposed to giving the commissioners power to lay out the road where it pleased.

District Attorney Nelson and Chairman George E. Oppenheimer of the Racine county board made strong speeches in opposition to the bill. Mr. Nelson said that it was a scheme to boom the land along the lake shore and that it had been conceived in the mind of some progressive and unscrupulous real estate dealer. He said the measure had been smuggled through the senate and that it was not until a few days ago that the people interested had found out the nature of the measure. If the bill was passed the governor should be given authority to name the commissioners to lay out the road. Mr. E. characterized the measure as a "job," and said he hoped it would not pass. There appears to be an opinion prevalent that the bill will eventually become a law, but with some amendments.

As the farmers in the western towns become acquainted with the nature of the bill, they are inclined to oppose most of the sections, but believe that the road would be a good thing if built on the right principles.

RAYMOND PROTESTS.

Raymond, Wis., March 24. Editor Racine Daily Journal: There seems to be great enthusiasm among the citizens of Racine county in regard to the proposed Sheridan Road bill now before the legislature at Madison. The report of the Sheridan Road talk held at Racine and published, consists of the most rash expressions on the part of some of the esteemed and learned citizens of Racine, that could be uttered by man. There was one man present who appeared to have some just and honest ideas and he was Dr. C. C. Beebe. He pleaded for the farmer. I would like to ask any of these Racine men the question, whether it would be just to tax the farmer for a road on the shore of the lake that would never be of any use to the farmer. We are now wading through black mud and mire knee deep and it is difficult to get to a neighbor's and then to talk of the idea of taxing the farmer for a road in the moon. Is it possible that there exists any justice in such a scheme. Farmers are willing to be taxed for good roads, but we want the money expended at home. Think of it, twenty or thirty miles away from the Sheridan Drive. Can you say that the farmer is benefited? Not at all. No, we will protest against any such movement. I can vouch for the signature of every man in this town against this move. We will join our neighbors who have put in a protest against the same and do beseech the honorable governor to veto any such scheme. It is a fraud on the community and should it pass, it should be vetoed at once. I am not finding fault with the action of appointing a committee by the mass meeting in the city. If the city of Racine wants the privilege to do so, but to impose a tax on the town is a horse of a dif-

ferent color. We used to be represented when anything of importance was transacted, but this time the city has taken our privilege. Go on to Madison to lobby a tax on the farmer.

G. Sheek,
Chairman of Town Board.

WM. T. LEWIS.

Dan. H. Starkey Writes Some Interesting Gossip About Assemblyman Lewis.

MADISON, Wis., March 25.—If Assembly bill No. 580 becomes a law Assemblyman Lewis of Racine will have the honor of doing the father of an act which will do away with all the machinery now used by political parties, says Dan H. Starkey, of the Milwaukee Evening Wisconsin, and work a revolution in politics greater than that which was worked by the adoption of the Australian ballot system. Under it no more caucuses or conventions would be held, and the people would nominate their candidates for office directly. Mr. Lewis did not draft the bill, but he says that its provisions are in accordance with his own views. He thinks that it would be better to remove the machine from politics and give the people greater opportunity to express their desires. The bill has been advocated by some who are not very friendly to the present administration but Mr. Lewis is not responsible for that, and it would not be fair to class him among the opponents of the administration. He believes that it would not work any harm to this or any other administration worthy of support.

Mr. Lewis is something of a reformer. He is deeply interested in the social and economic questions of the day and is the author of several bills dealing with the prison labor problem and other matters of a similar nature. He is a well known manufacturer, employing something like 450 men, and he understands both sides of all the labor and economic questions. Mr. Lewis came to Wisconsin in 1855 from Utica, N. Y., where he was born on March 10, 1840, and settled in the city of Racine, where he has lived ever since. He was then 15 years of age and he entered the common schools of Racine, from which he graduated. He learned the business of carriage trimming, and then became a telegraph operator. He worked for the Western Union at Racine for five years and in 1864 got appointed as a military operator. He was sent first to Elmhurst, Ill., and was afterwards transferred to Cartersville, Ga., where he had charge of the telegraph and railroad station while the Fifteenth Army corps was stationed there. During the fall sickness obliged him to come North, and before he recovered the war was over. He married Miss Mary I. Mitchell, daughter of the pioneer wagon manufacturer, and entered the firm of H. Mitchell & Co., purchasing the interest of T. G. Fish. Thirteen years ago the firm was incorporated as the Mitchell & Lewis company, and upon the death of Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Lewis became its president. It is the biggest concern of its kind in Racine and one of the biggest in the west. When run to its full capacity it turns out 20,000 wagons a year. The only political office which Mr. Lewis ever held before coming to the Assembly was that of alderman. He was once chairman of the Racine county Republican committee. He has been president of the Wisconsin State Baptist association and president of the Racine Young Men's Christian association.

Mr. Lewis' convict labor bill was up for consideration yesterday afternoon before the joint committee on charitable and penal institutions, of which Mr. Lewis is a member, and during an informal discussion upon it some interesting suggestions were made as to the best way to handle prisoners to keep them out of competition with free labor. Dr. Hurlbut, one of the members of the committee, said that he was in favor of appointing a military officer to command the state prison and make soldiers of the convicts. Chairman Stebbins said that if he could have his way about it he would take all the boys from the reform school and put them in the navy to make men of them. Senator Stebbins was in the navy himself and he knows what the training will do for a boy.

GIRL WAS SCARED TO DEATH.

Elizabeth Paulson of Chicago Frightened by a Clock.

CHICAGO, March 26.—Elizabeth Paulson, 16 years old, of 120 Quincy street, died at her home from hysteria. Some time ago the girl was frightened while in her home alone, and since that time she has been hysterical, and the attending physicians have been unable to do anything for her. The girl was in bed when she was frightened. She has been left alone in the house, and on retiring did not notice that a long clock was hanging at the head of the bed. Some time during the night she awoke and was startled by seeing what she supposed to be a man standing at the head of the bed.

She screamed for help, and by the time assistance reached her she was almost in a faint. The coroner was notified of the girl's death.

The Central Presbyterian church, the largest of that denomination in Denver, has extended a call to Rev. R. J. Sears of Springfield Mo., to become its pastor.

A BIG OCEAN LINER.

Boat Planned for the White Star Line to be 704 Feet Long.

OCEANIC TO BE HER NAME

A Steamer Which Will Be Expected to Make the Trans-Atlantic Run, Under All Circumstances, in Six Days—A Comparison Made.

An important step in the evolution of the steamship, says the New York Press, is marked by the announcement that the White Star Line has contracted for a twin-screw passenger steamer to eclipse in size, or at least in length, any vessel ever built. The order, which has been placed with the firm of Harland & Wolff of Belfast, Ireland, calls for a vessel 704 feet long, of 17,000 gross tons, and capable of making the transatlantic run, blow high, blow low, in six days. Further than this, the details of the plans for the big craft are not yet made known.

The Great Eastern, the largest vessel heretofore built, measured 679½ feet on the water line and 691 feet over all, with a beam of 83 feet and a depth of 48 feet. Her displacement was 22,160 tons, and registered tonnage 18,913. Next in size to the Great Eastern, which was broken up for old iron on the banks of the Morsey in 1890, the largest vessels are the Lucania and Campania of the Cunard Line. They are 620 feet long, 65 feet beam, and 37 feet deep, measuring 13,950 tons.

The Hamburg-American Line's new boat, the Pennsylvania, which recently arrived here, and is the largest freight carrier afloat, measures 585 feet in length, 82 feet beam, and 42 feet depth. Her displacement is 23,000 tons, and her gross registered tonnage 14,000.

The White Star Line's principal steamers at present are the Majestic and Teutonic, which are 582 feet long, 57 feet 8 inches beam, and 38 feet 4 inches depth, with a gross tonnage of 10,000, and a net tonnage or measured cargo space of 4,270 tons. The Georgia, which is the company's largest freight vessel, is 500 feet long, 60 feet beam, 35 feet depth, and 10,500 gross tonnage; the net tonnage being 6,570.

These figures are sufficient for comparison with the familiar craft of the ocean ferry. If the beam of the new vessel is one-tenth her length, the approximate proportion now usually observed, she will have a width of about 70 feet. Whatever her depth, she will presumably be constructed conformable to the restrictions on draft imposed by the channels of this harbor. The mean depth of the channel at Sandy Hook Bar is 35 feet at low water. Vessels require from one to two feet of water beneath their keels for safe steaming. If they are drawing more than this depth will take safely over the bar they must wait for a higher tide. The rise in the tide at Sandy Hook averages about five feet.

The term depth, however, must not be confounded with draught by the landman, as the depth is figured generally from the keel to the main deck, which is, of course, high above the water line in a large vessel.

While the new vessel is to surpass all others in size, the company has decided to make no attempt at record-breaking in speed. Since the Arizona won the title of "greyhound" in 1880, it has been generally understood that "greyhounds," as such, were not paying investments. The steamship companies may not have admitted that they were run at a loss, but since the Lucania came out, in 1892, no attempt has been made at building a competitor for championship honors. The new American line boats approximated, in gross tonnage, the average of the latest creation in maritime architecture, measuring 11,600 tons, but they were provided with only 20,000 horse power, which was that of the Paris and New York, while the big Cunarders have 30,000 horse power.

Comfort and regularity of service were aimed at in the American-built craft. Comfort and great carrying capacity are the features that are expected to pay in the new Pennsylvania, and comfort, regularity, and great carrying capacity are to be the chief desiderata in the construction of the Oceanic, as the new White Star boat is to be called. The American boats may be classed as twenty-knot boats, though that rate of speed has been much exceeded in their record trips from Southampton, and all the other express steamers of the other lines trail along short of this average speed, save the big Cunarders, that might be generally classed as twenty-knot boats, while the Pennsylvania was built for only 14½ knots.

The Majestic and Teutonic are six-day boats in the summer, but not in the winter, their trips extending frequently over seven days.

In the new steamer it is designed to have a boat that will do the trip in six days, summer and winter. She will be able to do much better in good weather, though it is not proposed to attempt it. In fact it would seem that she must equal the Lucania in horse power, and allowing her greater displacement, would presumably require somewhat greater horse

power. With her vastly greater carrying capacity, however, and run as a twenty-knot, or six-day, boat it is presumed that she is counted upon to be a much more economical boat.

It has been determined, therefore, as far as possible, to aim at a regular Wednesday morning arrival both in New York and in Liverpool, making the Irish land and Queenstown by daylight, and enabling passengers who may be traveling to places beyond the port of arrival to proceed to and in the majority of cases reach their destinations with comfort the same day.

In her internal arrangements, the Oceanic is to be an enlarged production of the Majestic and Teutonic, except in so far as improvements may have suggested themselves in the size and fittings of the rooms, and which may be rendered practicable by the increased dimensions of the ship itself.

It is expected that she will be launched in January next. She is to be called the Oceanic, after the pioneer vessel of the company, in which steamer was introduced for the first time many improvements, then regarded as luxuries, which the traveler of today makes as a matter of course, and as an essential comfort.

HAS THE MIDAS TOUCH.

A St. Louis Man Turns Everything to Gold.

All the known laws of chemistry are to be overturned and the dreams of all chemists are to become practically golden realities, according to Benjamin Brazelle, a young inventor, who is well known in scientific circles throughout the country. Mr. Brazelle has gone further in his experiments than the mere transmutation of metals and has made discoveries by actual experiments which, he says, overturn the entire science of chemistry, metallurgy, electricity and laws of gravitation. He has been able to prove his theories to such an extent that a company has been formed to make practical use of his wonderful and startling discoveries. The company has already started its plant at Fair Lawn, in St. Louis county. It will soon be completed and ready to turn out aluminum, calcium, gold, silver, iron and many other metals not new to science, all manufactured from common clay.

By actual test Mr. Brazelle has changed silver into gold and gold into silver. The transmutation he considers the most insignificant part of the discoveries he has made—a mere nothing in comparison with the feat of changing clay into gold, silver, iron, calcium, aluminum, glaucum and fifteen other metals not now known to science, and whose qualities have not yet been determined by the discoverer. In addition to his ability to convert into any metal, Mr. Brazelle advances the theory that metals are endowed with life and grow like any plant when placed under the proper conditions. The theory is not lacking demonstration, and has been proven to the satisfaction of the scientists and his financial backers beyond a doubt.

From that he deduces that all things in the universe are endowed with life and that rock, minerals and earth, all apparently inanimate, are full of life, energy and growth and develop and die like plants. Mr. Brazelle sweeps all known chemical laws and axioms out of existence. According to him there is no chemistry as it is at present understood. The teachers of that science have been in error these many hundred years, because they never went deep enough into the apparent mysteries of nature which Mr. Brazelle claims are not mysteries at all, simply childish problems, easy of comprehension if you once hold the key. This key to the secret of all the phenomena of the world, Mr. Brazelle holds in his hand. That key is simply the full understanding and knowledge of what electricity is and what he claims to have secured in his grasp.

WISCONSIN FINANCIAL CRISIS.

Interest Coming Due and No Where to Find the Money.

The Chicago Record's Madison correspondent says: Serious financial embarrassment stares the state treasury in the face. On April 1 about \$45,000 will be required for the state charitable and penal institutions, which are under the supervision of the board of control. The expenses of the Supreme court will require \$80,000 more, and there will be no money in the general fund of the treasury with which to meet these demands. The interest on the trust funds from which the state has borrowed large sums will amount to \$147,271 within a week or ten days, and must be paid under the law by May 1. There is not now sufficient money in the general fund to pay the interest, and no prospect there will be by May 1. The bill providing for a state tax levy and for the temporary transfer of funds has passed the senate, but when it had reached the assembly Wednesday Mr. Hall had it all laid over and said he thought the money needed by the state could be secured in some other way than by levying a tax upon the people. The state treasurer will not permit any more overdrafts on the treasury, and there is a lively prospect that the state will default in its payments.

Mate Pember was fatally stabbed at Angola, Ind., while, with a companion, he was attempting to hold up John W. Sanger and Frank Abbott.

STATE NEWS IN BRIEF

An Aged Treasurer Has a Life Lease on His Job.

LUMBER-MILLS HAVE RESUMED

Libel Suits Filed Against the Fond du Lac Reporter for \$25,000 Damages—An Aged Couple Married at Stevens Point.

William Schenck, town treasurer of Pine Grove, near Plainville, has the most remarkable history regarding his office and age of any person in central Wisconsin. He is past 83 years, is hale and hearty, and has been treasurer of Pine Grove nineteen consecutive years. He was born in New Jersey Nov. 15, 1814, and settled in Wisconsin in 1850, and has lived in Pine Grove and vicinity since 1863. He will probably be re-elected again this spring, as the voters intend to give him the office as long as he lives.

Pensions have been granted persons residing in Wisconsin as follows: Original—special, Mark A. Mosher, Milwaukee; special, Miram Santos, Waukegan; special, Increase—Frederick Krenz, Neugart, Marathon; Henry C. Curtis, Waupun, Fond du Lac; Paul Schiesser, Fremont, Waupun; David McLeod, Eau Claire; Frank Durfee, Middle Inlet, Marinette; John Treloar, Linden, Iowa. Original widows and children (re-issue)—Jared Cunningham, Marshall, Dane.

The trouble over the appointment of Father Ryan of Maple Grove as rector of St. Mary's church at Portage, has been settled by the receipt by Bishop Messmer of a letter from Father Ryan, declining to take charge of the church. No one has as yet been appointed to the charge.

Attorney C. S. Matteson has commenced a suit against L. A. Lange, proprietor of the Fond du Lac Reporter, for \$25,000 for alleged criminal libel. Gen. Edward S. Bragg is the attorney for Mr. Matteson. The action is the result of an article published in the Reporter of Dec. 30 and re-published on the following day.

City Treasurer Hamilton of Berlin has made a formal demand upon Treasurer E. Curtis of the fire department, for the cash in the firemen's fund, which the city authorities are determined shall be turned into the municipal treasury. A lawsuit will probably follow.

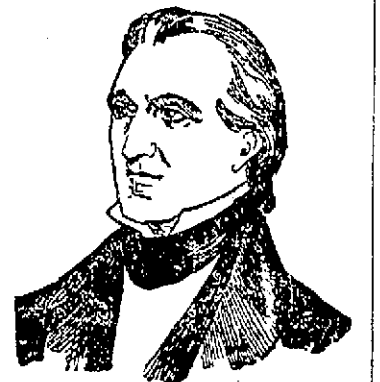
The Shell Lake Lumber company started its sawmill yesterday. This is one of the first mills in northern Wisconsin to resume. It employs about 300 men when running to its full capacity.

H. H. Rogers, president of the East Troy bank and a man widely known among the traveling public, being formerly a landlord in the East Troy hotel, dropped dead yesterday. Physicians pronounce it heart disease.

The Great Northern Milling Co. of Superior, was incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,000. This company will take control of the Anchor and Listman flour mills which has a capacity of 5,000 barrels per day.

Mrs. Lydia Beebe, aged 70, of Stevens Point, and Henry Hutchins, aged 73, of the Waupaca Veterans' home, were married by the Rev. J. M. Croighton, Wednesday evening at Stevens Point.

While endeavoring to board a freight train while in motion at the



Fifty Years Ago.

President Polk in the White House chair, while in Lowell was Doctor Ayer; both were busy for human weal. One to govern and one to heal. And as a president's power of will sometimes depends on a liver-pill, Mr. Polk took Ayer's Pills to throw for his liver, 50 years ago.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills

were designed to supply a model purgative to people who had so long injured themselves with gripping medicines. Being carefully prepared and their ingredients adjusted to the exact necessities of the bowels and liver, their popularity was instantaneous. That this popularity has been maintained is well marked in the medal awarded these pills at the World's Fair 1893.

50 Years of Cures.

With a sharp stick
you can turn up the dirt and get ground ready for planting—but what a clumsy, slow, laborious, ineffective way of going to work! Not much more so, though, than the old-fashioned way of washing. Think of it! Grinding the clothes up and down on a wash-board, with nothing but soap and main strength to get out the dirt. Then think how simple and easy is Pearline's way—boiling, rinsing, wringing, washing and cleaning. You need something better than soap or a sharp stick when you're dealing with dirt.

Wilson's Pearline

Northwestern depot at Trempealeau, Manly Nelson, a traveling laborer, was thrown under the wheels and badly mangled, his left leg being cut off.

The ice was running so swiftly in the Mississippi river at Prairie du Chien last night, that it was impossible to close the pontoon bridge. East and west passenger trains were blocked.

Thomas Forrester has been re-nominated for mayor by Manitowish republicans.

THE MARINE ENGINEER.

An Officer With Vast Possibilities Who Seldom Gets Much Credit.

From the time, less than sixty years ago, when the first steam vessel crossed the Atlantic, the evolution of the marine engineer has been rapid, but he is the one class of marine craftsmen that above all others has kept pace with the developments of this fast-moving age, and he stands today the most finished product of a century that has created more new types and more new occupations than any that has preceded it. The marine engineer today is more important than any deck officer, but his importance is as little recognized by the non-seafaring man as his identity is concealed from the view of those who travel in ships. Down in the bowels of the vessel, he controls not only the propulsion, but the steering, lighting, pumping, anchoring and ventilating of the modern marine structure, and on the warship he is even responsible for manipulation of heavy guns. The eyes that steer the ship are those of the officer of the watch, but the brain that guides the ship to her destination and regulates her internal economy is the brain of the marine engineer. His is the real responsibility, and we are afraid, his is the least share of the honor that is given to those who serve their country or their employers with courage and devotion on the sea.

All the world heard of the gallantry of Captain Kane of the Calypso in working his ship out of the Samoa anchorage in the teeth of a cyclone; who heard of the struggle of the engineer officers with the machinery down below, and how many knew even the names of them?—Hall Mail Gazette.

NEENAH MILLS ARE BURNED.

Two Large Plants Wiped Out at \$30,000 Loss.

NEENAH, Wis., March 26.—One of the largest fires in the history of this city since the destruction of the Russell House block in 1881, occurred here last night. Two large mills of the Krueger & Lachman Milling company were totally destroyed. The efforts of the fire departments of both Neenah and Menasha were fruitless in checking the rapid progress of the fire. About 10,000 bushels of grain were destroyed. The total loss was \$20,000, and insurance \$12,000.

MCKINLEY ON HORSEBACK.

The President Indulges in a New Form of Exercise.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—The president took a new form of outdoor exercise yesterday afternoon. In company with Civil Service Commissioner Drexler he went horseback riding. In the evening the president attended the annual reception of the National Geographic society at the Arlington hotel.

QUEER BOOK MARKS.

An English Librarian's Curious Collection of Pige Folders.

The Librarian of a certain library has an interesting collection of curios which he and his assistants have found in books. So general has his custom become that it now devolves upon a particular clerk to carefully examine every volume before replacing it on the shelves. "You would hardly credit it," said the librarian; "but in the course of a year I collect enough queer things to stock a museum. Among other articles may be mentioned grocery bills, locks of hair, love letters, gold, silver and wire hair pins, dress samples, and, strangest of all, a dried human ear. This latter article was found in a work of surgery, and was probably left there by a medical student who borrowed the book, as I understand they carry such things about with them. Until about six months ago we had a reader who made himself obnoxious by constantly placing advertisement handbills in the books he read. He was angry for a certain

patent medicine, and he carried testimonials devoted to its praise wherever he went. I found no fewer than 150 of these circulars inserted in various books borrowed by this enterprising gentleman, and I had to call him to book and request him to discontinue the objectionable practice. On one occasion I found an insurance policy for \$1,000 reposing between the pages of a popular romance. It was not left long in my possession, however, for a gentleman came in great haste to claim it the following morning. Photographs also figure largely among my finds, and in many instances they are never asked for again."—The Golden Penny.

WHAT IS REQUIRED.

The applicant was anxious to find out all he could about the business. He had put in his application for a job, expected to get one and was endeavoring to post himself.

"What does a man need most to be a good street car conductor?" he asked.

The old-timer pondered the question a few minutes before replying. There was so much needed that it was hard to decide what was the most important.

"Patience," he said at last. "Of course, honesty is a good thing and politeness sometimes pays. Endurance is necessary, too; but patience beats them all. When a man reaches the point where he can stand, without complaining, the kicks of the patrons, the superintendent and the barn boss about one and the same thing, each one taking a different view of the matter, he has acquired what is most necessary in his line of business."—Chicago Post.

NEW FIGURES ON THE GREAT PYRAMID

A well known eastern professor of mathematics has published an estimate of the mechanical force which the steam engines of this country could exert. It is supposed, and the supposition is not only based on the amount of manual labor which would necessarily have to be expended on such a gigantic work, but on allusions of ancient historians, that it took 10,000 men twenty years to build the great pyramid. One ingenious mathematician figures that the steam engines of the United States, properly manned and supplied with water and fuel, would exert force sufficient to produce the same effect, that is to say to raise the stones from the quarry, transport and put them in place, in the short space of forty-three minutes.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

MORE BULLETINS.

Lieutenant—Another glorious victory, Your Excellency!

General Weyler—Yes?

Lieutenant—One of the regiments this morning captured a messenger boy carrying a package of Cuba Libre postage stamps.

General Weyler—Well?

Lieutenant—They couldn't lick the messenger boy, but they licked the stamps.—LX.

Three Swedes indulged in a fight on State street bridge last night and one of the number had his face badly pounded. He was caught and taken to jail in the patrol wagon. Later Policeman Erickson collared two of the chaps and jailed them. All were fined today and sent to jail.



CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

SICK HEADACHE

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Heartily Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue and Pain in the Side. TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

Important Family Secret. Indispensable to the happy home. 25 cents per box. Particulars to Lock box 303, Lansing, Mich.

GAVE UP THE DEAD.

Body of a Woman Found on the Lake Shore Near North Point.

WAS BROUGHT TO THIS CITY

Identified as the Body of Miss Anneli Brauer—She Disappeared From South Milwaukee Jan. 8—She Was Traced to the Lake.

Light House Keeper Peterson, of the North Point light house, discovered a body floating in the lake, just south of the point late Friday afternoon. It appeared to be stuck on a rock. Investigation proved that it was the body of a woman. Word was sent to Coroner C. S. Strippel, who, with City Marshal Manderson, undertaker Gus Mertens, and others, repaired to the point and brought the body to the morgue of Mr. Mertens.

The body was quite badly decomposed and had evidently been in the water two or three months. It was that of a woman five feet eight inches tall; light complexion; about 30 years of age and in life may have weighed 140 pounds. There was no clothing on the body except remnants of an undergarment, with lace trimmings and a corset. On the feet was a pair of shoes. The eyes appeared to be of a blue color. There were four front teeth on the upper row, and two gone on either side. In one ear was an ear ring and what hair was left on the head indicated that it was of a light color and the almost unrecognizable features would indicate that the woman was of Danish extraction.

A couple of months ago a servant girl committed suicide at South Milwaukee by jumping into the lake from a bridge pier and the coroner believed that the body might be that one and notified the Milwaukee authorities. Members of the family where the girl was employed sent word down that they would be here today and identify the body if possible and the inquest was adjourned to this afternoon.

This morning Marshal John Panek, Constable George Breitbach and Mrs. Brauer and son arrived from South Milwaukee and viewed the body. Mrs. Brauer identified the remains as those of her nineteen-year-old daughter, Miss Anna Brauer, who disappeared on January 8th, 1897. The identification was possible from a stone in the ear ring, portions of the underclothing, and the teeth. The girl was a domestic in the family of Mr. Buttrick and left the house on the 8th of January. She was traced to the lake and on the bank was found a pile which she had carried. Her footsteps were traced through the mud to a pier and it is supposed that she committed suicide while laboring under an aberration of mind.

An inquest was started this afternoon, but it was postponed to await the results of a postmortem examination which will be made at the request of the girl's mother.

The body will probably be taken to South Milwaukee for burial.

THE HINDOO FARMER.

No Finds No Use for Western Agricultural Methods.

To feed only the northwest and South takes 15,000,000 acres; to feed Bengal, 24,500,000; to feed Bombay, 24,500,000, and to feed Madras, 32,000,000 acres of properly watered and cultivated lands. The population of these—only a portion, remember, of the vast country—would mount up to at least 113,000,000 of souls, and speaking generally, they all depend in less or greater degree upon those timely kharrif and rabi rains. But right here in America with huge areas of soil still happily left to conquer, may ask why the area of cultivated ground is not increased. The reply is that, enormous as the Hindostan appears in extent upon the maps, there is not much good ground remaining to be taken up. There are rich regions where the climate is deadly, as in the Terai; there are poor tracts where population is scanty; but neither for the old Hindoo peasant nor for modern men with new methods and machinery does there exist any considerable margin of unused soil, writes Sir Edwin Arnold in the North American Review.

Could, then, the native cultivator double this yield by manures? He certainly employs none which are artificial and imported, like the nitrate; but he knows what he is about with his own simple materials, and when high authorities mock him for using up all the cattle-droppings for fuel cakes he laughs silently, because he knows that the ashes of gauri are just as precious to the soil as the natural commodity unburned. But practically the title is never seriously menaced in India, except close to the villages, and for sugar-cane, opium or garden crops, unless it be by burning and scratching into the red or gray soil some jungle branches and dead leaves.

Neither have western machinery nor scientific farming methods found any success. What can Sussex or even Massachusetts do with this husbandman who will insist on carrying a plow or a wheelbarrow upon his head, and whose fathers for 3,000 years past have stood upon a pointed

stick drawn by a buffalo in order to make a two-inch furrow. The Hindoo lives directly and placidly from the bountiful hand of heaven, which he calls "Indra." Dwelling in his village, he tills only so much of the culturable jungle as can be easily reached, morning and evening by his slow-moving cattle. He has not the capital nor the mind for costly western implements, and his wondrous machine is still land always the wind blowing from heaven. Jowari and bajri are for the humble; wheat flour and rice for the Brahmins and the rich with plenty of dal and pulses to make up for the meat which the strong Sahib and savage Mahometan devour. Such is the simple fare—milletcake and boiled leaves of grape and gram with Mhowa fruit, mango, plantain and cocconut—by these the blameless existence of the Hindoo sustains its innocent span. Fowls and eggs are held by most in abhorrence; no cheese is so much as known; and about 180,000,000 of that wonderful people never taste animal food at all, unless in the shape of milk, curds and ghee, which last is clarified butter.

Thus, all hangs upon "Indra" and the rain. If the southwest monsoon is exceptionally late in setting in, or premature in cessation, or scanty or irregular, or excessive during its period of duration, great mischief may be done, and any failure of the rain at this season is damaging not only to the crops growing, but also to the winter crops which are sown after the monsoon stops, and to which a thoroughly moistened seed is essential. The early and late falls are looked for to soften the soil and admit the plowing preparatory to sowing the kharrif in the one case and the rabi in the other, and delay in putting in the seed beyond a certain period is prejudicial to the growth and maturing of the crop. The millets and pulses of the kharrif crop are hardy plants, and can bear a great deal of irregularity; but any partial cessation of the rainfall exceeding a month in duration, or, as it is called, "a break," in the rains of the monsoon, will do them great injury, especially if, as is sometimes the case, during such a break, a hot, dry wind has set in. Rice is more delicate, and perishes if the plants are either too deeply submerged or their roots left dry for a few days, and for this reason the winter rice of Bengal and the sea coast is a precarious crop, dependent on the continuation of rainfall in September and October, after the monsoon has generally ceased in upper India.

HOW FITZSIMMONS WON.

Electricity Aided Him in Winning the Great Fight.

Electricity may not have been the direct cause of Fitzsimmons winning the fight, but it cannot be denied that it influenced the result to a large extent. Everyone who saw the contest recognized that Fitzsimmons was in most excellent condition. Not only were his muscles hard and his wind good, but his stomach was in perfect condition. Of course, he trained conscientiously, but training does not result satisfactorily unless the physical condition is good, and especially must the stomach be in good condition in order to properly digest the food that is eaten and thereby nourish the system.

Electricity has been as important an element in the champion's training as ball-punching. While in New York, before leaving for Carson, Fitzsimmons visited John H. Woodbury street, at No. 127 West Forty-second street, and was treated by electricity from a large static machine. No shock was experienced and no disrobing necessary. The effect was pleasing and soothing, and resulted in increased circulation of the blood and a general stimulating and toning up of the entire system. When Fitzsimmons left New York for Carson he said he never felt in such good condition to begin hard training. Static electricity is just as beneficial for everyone who is run down, overworked or nervous as it is for a pugilist.—New York World.

OPENING OF THE STRAITS.

CHICAGO, March 27.—The weather bureau has a dispatch from Mackinaw saying the prospects are the straits will not open earlier than April 10th.

BANK STATEMENT.

NEW YORK, March 27.—Bank statement: Reserve, increase, \$727,000; loans, decrease, \$1,892,000; specie, increase, \$463,000; legal tender decrease, \$387,000; deposits, decrease, \$2,000,000. Banks hold \$43,895,000 in excess of legal requirements.

A WIDE DIFFERENCE.

Here is a lesson in the correct use of two words that are often confounded.

A fine-art critic was looking over the pictures that had been submitted for a public exhibition.

"Well," said a friend, "what do you think of them?"

"Um-er," answered the critic, "some of them ought to be hung, and some of them ought to be hanged."—Detroit Free Press.

Just try a box of Castoria, the finest liver and bow regulator ever made.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.

The family signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher* is on every wrapper.

MAGNIGRAPH A TRAIN

Successfully Accomplished on the Northwestern Railroad.

RUNNING 70 MILES AN HOUR

Northwestern Officials Have Costly Cars and Engine Pictured on the Fly for Magniscope Reproduction—The Milk Train Escapes.

A \$100,000 train owned by the Chicago & Northwestern railroad company was photographed yesterday afternoon while running at a speed of seventy miles an hour. The train, which is the fastest run on the Northwestern system, consisted of a combination buffet and baggage car, three sleepers, adiner and two coaches. It was drawn by locomotive No. 7, one of the fastest in the service.

Pred Heimindinger sat at the throttle and Conductor Izard had the train in charge. On board were S. M. Braden, assistant superintendent of the Milwaukee division; E. H. Amet and George H. Spoor, owners and operators of the magnigraph, the instrument which was to photograph the train. Railway officials and newspaper men were included in the party.

RUN TO WAUKESHA.

The newly varnished cars and polished brass trimmings glistened in the sunshine, when, at 1:15 o'clock in the afternoon, the train pulled out of the Northwestern depot at Chicago with its destination known as some point on the Milwaukee division. The train ran via the Mayfair cut off to Waukegan, at which place the magnigraph was taken aboard. The train proceeded up the track two miles. Here the machine was taken off, and while standing still, the cars and engine were focused.

The train then backed down to Waukegan to gain momentum. For a speed of seventy miles an hour was desired when the exposure was made. To make the picture as realistic as possible a carload of section men, with their picks and shovels, was put on the train, with instructions to briskly engage themselves in ballasting, driving spikes and tightening flangeplate nuts while Operator Amet turned crank.

ESCAPE OF A MILK TRAIN.

Everything was in readiness when the roar of an approaching train was heard. Suddenly George Spoor, who was detailed to keep the section men at work at the critical moment, came dashing up the track frantically waving his hat. "Hey, hello!" he shouted. "Get off! This ain't no limit; it's the milk train!"

In an instant an engine and two "dairy peddlers," which the dispatcher allowed to get in ahead of the limited, whisked past at a mile a minute clip. A regular Milwaukee train then got in the way and shot past before the big flyer, with its polished sides and trimmings, got a chance to shoot in front of the camera. When at last it was seen approaching the track hands were disposed to pose as models of still life instead of making vigorous use of their tools. Mr. Spoor could be heard yelling: "Do something, men! for the love of mercy, do something!" and then while Amet turned the crank of his machine, the limited tore down the track in front of the lens.

SECOND EXPOSURE MADE.

The attempt at photography was pronounced a success so far as outward appearances indicated, but the limit took another run. The truckmen had been thoroughly drilled, and the second picture of a train at high speed is expected to be almost perfect.

The film in the magnigraph is run from one spool to another in front of the lens. The operator turns by hand a crank at a speed that enables the mechanism to make forty-six exposures a second. The film is developed and is reproduced on a positive film and then placed in the magniscope for exhibition.

BILL NYE ON ROADS.

What the Famous Humorist Said About Poor Highways.

"Our wagon roads throughout the country," says Bill Nye, in one of his witty writings, "are generally a disgrace to civilization, and before we undertake to supply Jaeger underwear and sealskin covered Bibles with flexible backs to the Africans, it might be well to put a few dollars into the relief of galled and broken down horses that have lost their health on our miserable highways. The country system, as I know it, is about as poor and inefficient as it could be. With a road overseer in each road district, whose duty it is to collect so many days' work, or so many dollars from each taxpayer in the district, of course, no taxpayer would pay a dollar when he can come and make mud pies on the road all day, and visit and gossip with the neighbors and save his dollar too. With all due respect to the farmer, I will state right here that he does not know how to make roads. An all-wise Province never intended that he should know. The professional road builders, with the money used by our self-made road architects would, in a few years, make roads in the United States over which two or three times the present sized load could easily be drawn, and the dumb beasts of the

HOW TO FIND OUT.

Fill a bottle or common glass with urine and let it stand twenty-four hours; a sediment or settling indicates an unhealthy condition of the kidneys. When urine stains linen it is positive evidence of kidney trouble. Too frequent desire to urinate or pain in the back, is also convincing proof that the kidneys and bladder are out of order.

WHAT TO DO.

There is comfort in the knowledge so often expressed, that Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney remedy, fulfills every wish in relieving pain in the back, kidneys, liver, bladder and every part of the urinary passages. It corrects inability to hold urine and scalding pain in passing it, or bad effects following use of liquor, wine or beer, and overcomes that unpleasant necessity of being compelled to get up many times during the night to urinate. The mild and the extraordinary effect of Swamp-Root is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases. If you need a medicine you should have the best. Sold by druggists; price fifty cents and one dollar. You may have a sample bottle and pamphlet both sent free by mail. Mention the Journal and send your address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. The proprietors of this paper guarantee the genuineness of this offer.

Republic would rise up and call us blessed for doing it."

What Bill Nye says about the character of our average country roads and the method of building them, is only too true. We have known little and thought less about the building of our wagon roads, and the millions that we spend upon them every year, are not used to advantage. For, whether the road taxes be paid in cash or paid in labor, they are certainly paid in some form, and the amount of road taxes paid every year is being spent by a system that squanders labor, wastes money and brings no permanent results. "If we look back and figure up the outlay of highway tax that has been expended during the past forty years," writes Mr. George McKerraw, a prominent farmer and the superintendent of the Wisconsin Farmers' Institutes, "and then ask ourselves where has the money gone to, we are at a loss for an answer." With half a load on his wagon, the farmer struggles through miles of mud, and for weeks at a time a journey to town is more of an undertaking for a farmer, than is a run to Chicago for one of our prosperous country merchants in the northwest. With nearly a hundred years of National history, our roads have remained a simple mixture of dirt, and water, worn deeper each year as time goes on.

Road making is an art which can properly be applied only by those who have studied it in theory and practice. You can no more build roads by going out upon the highway with a plow and a shovel, than you can build a sewing machine in a blacksmith's shop. And the beginning of the art of road building comes with the road grader, the rock crusher and the road roller. We have been using machinery to do our plowing, our sowing, our cultivating, our mowing, our harvesting, our threshing, but the use of machinery in building roads seems still to be new. The trouble, no doubt is with a lot of conservative, slow-going farmers in most of the towns, who oppose any proposition to raise money for the purchase of machinery by the payment of road taxes in cash. And instead of purchasing a rock crusher and putting crushed stone on the highways, we have patched and tinkered at them each year in a useless and fruitless endeavor to improve them, all with no good results. Unhappily, we are beginning to see the end of these things.

OTTO DORNER.

CURIOSITIES FROM MEXICO.

O. M. Pettit Brings Back an Interesting Collection.

When O. M. Pettit, of Kenosha, returned from his recent trip through Mexico he brought his son Milan an interesting collection of curios. While

Little Men and Women

We call them little men and little women, but they are neither. They have ideas and ways all their own. Fortunately they soon become fond of cod-liver oil, when it is given to them in the form of SCOTT'S EMULSION. This is the most valuable remedy in existence for all the wasting diseases of early life. The poorly nourished, scrofulous child; the thin, weak, fretting child; the young child who does not grow; all take Scott's Emulsion without force or brife. It seems as if they knew that this meant nourishment and growth for bones, muscles and nerves.

Book telling more about it, free.

It won't pay to try a substitute for Scott's Emulsion with the children. They will relish the real thing.

For sale at 50c. and \$1.00, by all druggists.

SCOTT & BOWNE, New York.

at Vera Cruz he went through the great prison there and got a coconut-shell beautifully carved with a nail by one of the convicts. From the Indians he bought a small flat-iron which they had made from stolen railroad iron. At Oaxaca he obtained a break of a saw-fish, and curious horse trappings woven from hair. At different places on his journey he picked up fine specimens of feather work, for which the Mexicans are famous. Among the vendors of Aztec curiosities Mr. Pettit found a number of ancient idols and relics—a rattlesnake skin, an ancient Mexican sword, and most curious of all, a necktie made of rattlesnake skins, with a large rattle fastened on the front.

WILL BLOOM IN A VASE.

How to coax out 'Froty Blossoms in Early Spring.

Not every one knows that a few branches of lilac removed from the bushes about this time of the year, says Vick's, will make a beautiful bouquet of flowers two or three weeks later. Cut good sized branches from the top of the bush, so as to be sure to get the ones that will blossom. Put them in vases or fruit jars with plenty of water in a warm, sunny window; a little charcoal or ammonia in the water will keep it sweet, as well as be a fertilizer for the plant. In two or three days the leaf buds will open, when the buds will show. In an incredibly short time the beautiful flowers will appear. They will not be full sized blossoms and the clusters are not very large, but they are lilacs just the same and their fragrance will fill the room. Any of the varieties do well, but the Persian is perhaps the best sort for this purpose. Unless they have plenty of sun the color of the flowers is very pale, while if they are left away from the window they are very likely to be pure white.

Branches of apple, pear, peach, plum and cherry can be treated in the same manner and prove a great addition to the window garden.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Dec. 19, 1896.

Messrs. Ely Bros.—I have used Ely's Cream Balm a number of years and find it works like a charm. It has cured me of the most obstinate case of cold in the head in less than 48 hours from the time I felt the cold coming on. I would not be without it. Respectfully yours,

Geo. H. St. Paul, Fredk. Fries.

Cream Balm is kept by all druggists. Full size, 50c. Trial size, 10c. We mail it.

ELY BROS., 56 Warren St., N. Y. City.

RAILROAD TIME TABLES.

Chicago & North-western Railway.

Depart for Milwaukee	Arrive from Milwaukee
6:25 a. m. ex. Sunday	6:30 a. m. ex. Sunday
6:47 a. m. ex. Sunday	7:08 a. m. ex. Sunday
6:50 a. m. daily	7:08 a. m. daily
9:06 a. m. ex. Sunday	9:06 a. m. ex. Sunday
10:15 a. m. daily	9:38 a. m. ex. Sunday
12:46 p. m. daily	9:38 a. m. daily
1:08 p. m. ex. Sunday	10:20 a. m. ex. Sunday
1:30 p. m. daily	11:30 a. m. daily
4:22 p. m. daily	12:25 p. m. ex. Sunday
4:55 p. m. daily	12:25 p. m. ex. Sunday
6:05 p. m. daily	1:30 p. m. daily
6:43 p. m. daily	1:30 p. m. daily
11:05 p. m. daily	1:30 p. m. daily

Depart for Chicago	Arrive from Chicago
6:30 a. m. daily	4:25 a. m. ex. Sunday
7:30 a. m. daily	5:47 a. m. ex. Sunday
8:25 a. m. ex. Sunday	6:05 a. m. ex. Sunday
9:35 a. m. daily	10:15 a. m. daily
11:35 a. m. daily	10:15 a. m. ex. Sunday
12:30 p. m. ex. Sunday	10:15 a. m. daily
1:30 p. m. daily	10:15 a. m. daily
4:30 p. m. daily	10:15 a. m. daily
7:30 p. m. daily	10:15 a. m. daily

D. L. Strong, Ticket Agent.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad.

Depart for Milwaukee	Arrive from Milwaukee
6:25 a. m.	6:30 a. m.
6:47 a. m.	7:08 a. m.
6:50 a. m.	7:08 a. m.
9:06 a. m.	9:06 a. m.
10:15 a. m.	9:38 a. m.
12:46 p. m.	9:38 a. m.
1:08 p. m.	10:20 a. m.
1:30 p. m.	11:30 a. m.
4:22 p. m.	12:25 p. m.
4:55 p. m.	12:25 p. m.
6:05 p. m.	1:30 p. m.
6:43 p. m.	1:30 p. m.
11:05 p. m.	1:30 p. m.

Depart for Chicago

Depart for Chicago	Arrive from Chicago
6:30 a. m.	4:25 a. m.
7:30 a. m.	5:47 a. m.
8:25 a. m.	6:05 a. m.
9:35 a. m.	10:15 a. m.
11:35 a. m.	10:15 a. m.
12:30 p. m.	10:15 a. m.
1:30 p. m.	10:15 a. m.
4:30 p. m.	10:15 a. m.
7:30 p. m.	10:15 a. m.

For the West

3:40 p. m.

From the West

8:20 a. m.

From the West

8:20 a. m.

From the West

8:20 a. m.

From the West

8:20 a. m.

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From the West

8:20 a. m.

SEE THAT THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE OF EVERY BOTTLE OF CASTORIA

Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomach and Bowels of

Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC.

Perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and Loss of Sleep.

The Fac-Simile Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher* NEW YORK.

35 Doses - 35 CENTS.

EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

Castoria is put up in one-ounce bottles only. It is not sold in bulk. Don't allow anyone to sell you anything else on the plea or promise that it is "just as good" and "will answer every purpose." See that you get C-A-S-T-O-R-I-A.

IS ON THE WRAPPER OF EVERY BOTTLE OF CASTORIA

Four Million Words a Year

is a fair estimate of the amount of matter printed in fifty-two issues of the NEW YORK WEEKLY PRESS. It is the brightest, cleanest and newest weekly published in this country.

The New York Weekly Press

prints ALL THE NEWS worth reading; it has reliable editorial correspondence everywhere; it is printed on good paper, with clear, legible type, and contains numerous illustrations. Four of its twelve pages are given up to full features—the best stories that money can buy, another to women and home life, a third to an accurate market report, and the other to foreign news. There is a full line in the paper.

The subscription price of THE WEEKLY PRESS is \$1.00 per annum, but we have made special arrangements which enable us to offer

THE NEW YORK WEEKLY PRESS AND THE RACINE WEEKLY JOURNAL

One Year for \$1.50.

Address all orders to THE JOURNAL PRINTING CO., 328 Main St., Racine, Wis.

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ELECTION NOTICE.

OFFICE OF CITY CLERK.
RACINE, WIS., March 25, 1897.

AN EX-CONGRESSMAN DEAD.
COLUMBUS, O., March 30.—Ex-Congressman George L. Converse died this morning, aged 70, after an illness of seven months. He was a protection Democrat.

Mr. Pleasant Wis., March 25, 1897.
I hereby certify that I have this day received a check from C. M. Hawes, head clerk of the Modern Woodmen of America, for \$2,000 in full of beneficiary certificate No. 67,248, held by my husband, Lewis P. Johnson, who died March 9, 1897. I desire to express my high appreciation of this prompt payment of my claim and my thanks to the officers and members of Franksville Camp No. 521 for kindness extended to me and for the part they took at the funeral and for the floral offerings. I most sincerely recommend the M. W. of A. to all who may wish safe and prompt insurance.
Christine Johnson.

Monthly stock fair at Hales Corners on Monday, April 5. Largest fair of the year.

Thomas McLaughlin, who underwent a very delicate operation in a Milwaukee hospital last Friday, is resting easy.

Cataract Cannot Be Cured with LOCAL APPLICATIONS. As they cannot reach the seat of the disease, cataract is a blood or constitutional disease and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Dr. J. C. Catlin's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. Dr. Catlin's Catarrh Cure is not a quick medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years, and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing cataract. Send for testimonials. J. C. Catlin, Chicago, Ill.

Very Low Rate Excursions to the West and South.

On March 16, April 6 and 20, the Northwestern Line will sell Home Seekers' excursion tickets, with favorable time limits to numerous points in the West and South at exceptionally low rates. For tickets and full information apply to agents Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

South Dakota in Springtime.
Is clothed with verdure green and spotted with the beautiful blue and white prairie flowers, tokens of luxuriant soil like that fair country to which Moses led the children of Israel in ancient times.

And like unto that land of plenty, South Dakota outstrips its sister states of the east in the products of its soil, sown, cultivated and harvested in less time and with greater ease than in any other portion of the United States.

And so we say unto you that now is the opportunity of a life time to "Go west and buy a farm." For descriptive lists and prices, address Geo. H. Headford, G. P. A., Chicago, Ill.

The Crop Outlook in South Dakota for 1897.

It requires but a small amount of rainfall in South Dakota to mature the crop. During 1896 South Dakota had, up to September 30th, three and seven-tenths inches more of rainfall than for any of the previous sixteen years. Since September 30th there has been added at least three or four inches in the excess, making a gain of nearly eight inches more than the average. Early in November there were heavy rains, depositing over two inches, and since then there have been heavy snows, and about a foot of snow covered the ground on November 25th. Dakota farmers have abundance of hay and great supplies of oats, barley and corn. Wheat has advanced to about seventy cents a bushel in the local market, and prospects for further advance are good. The ground will come out in the spring better soaked than ever before. The prospect for better prices next year is good. There are thousands of people in the east who could do no better than to go to South Dakota now and buy their seed and feed for next year, and move out in the spring. First-class farming land in South Dakota, along the lines of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway, can now be bought at from \$10 to \$15 an acre. The creamery industry and stock-raising in South Dakota will greatly increase during 1897. For further information address W. L. Powell, General Immigration Agent, 410 Old Colony Building, Chicago, or H. F. Hunter, Immigration Agent for South Dakota, 255 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

A Progressive State.
No other state in the Union offers greater inducements for the location of industries and manufacturing plants than Wisconsin, with its limitless iron ore deposits, abundance of hardwood timber, numerous clay, loam and marble beds, and other advantages.

The Wisconsin Central lines penetrate the center of the state, and manufacturers can find excellent locations for plants, with facilities for reaching markets everywhere. Reliable information will be cheerfully furnished upon application to W. H. Ritten, Industrial Commissioner, Milwaukee, Wis.

HOME-SEEKERS.
Will find the lands in Northern Wisconsin desirable and splendid hardwood farming lands adjacent to the Wisconsin Central lines can now be purchased at the very low figure and on easy terms.
Write for free illustrated pamphlet with maps to Fred K. Abbot, Land Commissioner, Milwaukee, Wis.
H. F. Whitecomb, Gen'l. Mgr. Agt.
Gen'l. Mgr. Agt.
Jas. C. Ford, Gen'l. Pass Agent.
Milwaukee, Wis.

BLACKS' COURSE FOR RACINE.
Best Course Where All Use Falls. In Racine. Sold by Druggists.

(First publication March 27, 1897.)
STATE OF WISCONSIN, COUNTY OF Racine, ss.
I, the undersigned, clerk of said county, do hereby certify that the within and foregoing is a true and correct copy of the will of Christopher W. Hyde, deceased, as the same appears from the records of said county.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE CITY OF RACINE, WISCONSIN:

Notice is hereby given that a municipal election is to be held in the several wards and election precincts in the said City of Racine on the sixth day of April, 1897, at which the officers named below are to be chosen. The names of the candidates for each office to be voted for, whose nominations have been certified to this office are given under the title of the office and under the appropriate party or other designation, each in its proper column, and the questions submitted to a vote are stated below.

INFORMATION TO VOTERS.

The following instructions are given for the information and guidance of voters: A voter upon entering the polling place, and giving his name and residence, will receive a ballot from the ballot clerk, which must have indorsed thereon the names or initials of both ballot clerks, and no other can be used. Upon receiving his ballot, voter must retire, alone, to a booth or compartment, and prepare the same for voting. A ballot clerk may inform the voter as to the proper manner of marking a ballot, but he must not advise or

indicate in any manner whom to vote for. If he wishes to vote for a person for a certain office, whose name is not on the ballot, he must write the name in the blank space under the printed name of the candidate for the office. The ballot should not be marked in any other manner. If the ballot be spoiled, it must be returned to the ballot clerk, who must issue another in its stead, but not more than three in all to any one voter. Five minutes time is allowed in marking his ballot. Unofficial ballots or memoranda, to assist the voter in marking his ballot, can be taken into the booth, and may be used to copy from. The ballot must not be shown so that any person can see how it has been marked by the voter. After it is marked, it should be folded so that the inside cannot be seen, but so that the printed indorsements and signatures of the ballot clerks on outside may be seen. Then the voter should pass out of the booth, give his name to the inspector in charge of the ballot box, hand him his ballot to be placed in the box, and pass out of the voting place. A voter who declares to the presiding officer, that he is unable to mark his ballot, can have assistance of one or two election officers in marking the same, to be chosen by the voter. The presiding officer may administer an oath, in his discretion, as to such person's disability. The party designations and candidates for the different offices are as follows:

	Democratic Ticket.	Peoples Ticket.	Prohibition Ticket.	Republican Ticket.
For Mayor.....	FREDERICK GRAHAM.....	FRANCIS L. FANCHER.....	JOHN C. LUNN.....	JOHN H. LEWIS.....
For City Clerk.....	GEORGE W. BISHOP.....	FRED N. KERSHAW.....	SAMUEL C. WADMOND.....	HENRY J. SCHROFF.....
For Justice of the Peace.....	JOHN L. BARKER.....	WILLIAM L. BUSHELL.....	JOHN M. JONES.....	JOHN P. INGALLS.....
For Assessor.....	JOHN LIEGLER.....	LOUIS L. ELHOLM.....	THOMAS HAY.....	KNUD W. JENSEN.....

FIRST WARD.

For Alderman.....	JOHN H. KORZILIUS.....	JOHN H. KORZILIUS.....	JONAS HOYLE.....
For Supervisor.....	LOUIS H. STUEBE.....	LOUIS H. STUEBE.....	JOHN T. ASBY.....

SECOND WARD.

For Alderman.....			DAVID LAWTON.....
For Supervisor.....	B. J. BUCKINGHAM.....		THOMAS L. WILLIAMS.....

THIRD WARD.

For Alderman.....	MICHAEL ZIRBES.....	A. F. PAHL.....	EVAN R. EVANS.....
For Supervisor.....	PETER TERRY.....	A. PARKS.....	JOHN F. WADEWITZ.....

FOURTH WARD.

For Alderman.....	JOSEPH CHADEK.....	FRANK G. HARMES.....	CHARLES S. BREARLEY.....
For Supervisor.....	CORNELIUS ROONEY.....	JOHN F. SPATHOLT.....	FRED J. GREENE.....

FIFTH WARD.

For Alderman.....	EDWARD R. RAPP.....	EDWARD R. RAPP.....	JOHN PETERSON.....
For Supervisor.....	CHRIST SVENVIG.....	CHRIST SVENVIG.....	CHARLES J. MOHR.....

SIXTH WARD.

For Alderman.....	ANDREW JOHNSON.....	JENS JENSEN COE.....	EMIL GUNTHER.....
For Supervisor.....	JAMES CORSE JR.....	JOHN J. LANGE.....	FRANK G. TICKNOR.....

SEVENTH WARD.

For Alderman.....	PETER TIEDEMANN.....	THEO. H. MENDEN.....	LEONARD G. SCHAEFER.....
For Supervisor.....	GEORGE MILLER.....	GEORGE MILLER.....	GEORGE MILLER.....

On said day of election there will also be submitted to the Electors of the City of Racine the question of issuing City Bonds as follows:
For the issue of \$40,000, for the purpose of erecting, constructing and completing school buildings in said city.

Also the question of salary for the Mayor and Aldermen.
The salary for Mayor not to exceed \$100.00 per annum.
The salary for each alderman not to exceed \$50.00 per annum.
There will be printed at the bottom of the ballots provided for such election in separate lines the sentences:
"For the issue of \$40,000 School Bonds."
"Against the issue of \$40,000 School Bonds."
"For Salary not to exceed \$1000 per annum for Mayor."
"Against Salary for Mayor."
"For Salary not to exceed \$200 each per annum for aldermen."
"Against Salary for aldermen."

With a square at the end of each of said sentences wherein the voter may make an X or mark opposite either of them to designate his intention to vote for or against said question.

The following are the places of voting at said election:

On said day of election there will also be submitted to the Electors of the City of Racine the question of issuing City Bonds as follows:
For the issue of \$40,000, for the purpose of erecting, constructing and completing school buildings in said city.
Also the question of salary for the Mayor and Aldermen.
The salary for Mayor not to exceed \$100.00 per annum.
The salary for each alderman not to exceed \$50.00 per annum.
There will be printed at the bottom of the ballots provided for such election in separate lines the sentences:
"For the issue of \$40,000 School Bonds."
"Against the issue of \$40,000 School Bonds."
"For Salary not to exceed \$1000 per annum for Mayor."
"Against Salary for Mayor."
"For Salary not to exceed \$200 each per annum for aldermen."
"Against Salary for aldermen."

In the First Ward at the engine house on Third Street.
In the Second Ward at ward hall on Eighth Street.
In the North district of Third Ward at engine house on Sixth Street.
In the South district of Third Ward at 1201 Villa Street.
In the East district of Fourth Ward at polling booth on Kewaunee Street between North Main and North Chatham Streets.
In the West district of Fourth Ward at engine house, corner of Barker and Lincoln streets.
In the North district of Fifth Ward at engine house on State Street.
In the South district of Fifth Ward Mound Avenue.
In the North district of Sixth Ward at ward hall, corner of Eighth and Mead Streets.
In the South district of Sixth Ward at engine house on Racine Street.
In the North district of Seventh Ward at ward hall, corner North St. Clair and Hagerer Streets.
In the West district of Seventh Ward at polling booth, No. 1678 Douglas Avenue.
The polls at said election will be opened at 6 o'clock in the morning of said day of election and will be closed at 7 o'clock in the evening of same day.

HENRY J. SCHROFF, City Clerk.

first Monday in January, A. D., 1898.
A Circuit Judge for the Seventeenth Judicial Circuit, consisting of the counties of Clark, Deane, Clinton and Jackson, in place of Honorable W. F. Bailey, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday in January, A. D., 1898.
A County Judge for every county in the state, whose several terms of office will expire on the first Monday in January, A. D., 1898.
Such Municipal Judges as are required by law to be elected at this time. Said election to be held and conducted, votes canvassed, and returns made in accordance with law.
Given under my hand and official seal at the Capitol, in the City of Madison, this first day of February, A. D., 1897.
(Seal.)
Secretary of State.

To the County Clerk of Racine County.

WADSWORTH'S KIDNEY REMEDY

Quickly cures kidney and bladder troubles, gravel, frequent, difficult or involuntary passing of urine and female complaints, as irregularities, whites, bearing-down, etc.

80c express paid by F. R. Wadsworth, Attn. N. D. Druggists, Racine, Wis.

SALESMEN WANTED

To sell our high grade inspected Nursery Stock. Many new specialties offered one year for the first time, as well as the standard varieties of fruit and ornamentals. No previous experience necessary. Write for terms, prices, etc. to: Hoopes, Dye & Thomas, Maple Avenue Nurseries, West Chester, Pa.

G. MARTINS.

FUNERAL DIRECTOR AND EMBALMER.

Open at all hours Day or Night. Mergue in Connection.

Telephone #4. Main St. Residence: 1434 N. Wisconsin St.

MONUMENTS

GRANITE AND MARBLE

Headstones, Tablets, Burial Vaults, Curbing, Corner Posts, etc.

THOS. P. GRIFFITH,

UNION GROVE, WIS.

H. G. UNDERWOOD.

Successor to STOUT & UNDERWOOD

PATENTS

AND ATTORNEY AT LAW.

107 Wisconsin Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

"BUILT LIKE A WATCH"

STERLING BICYCLES

BEAR EXAMINATION.

Strong, graceful, easy running and durable.

Sterling Cycle Works, Chicago, Ill.

ASK FOR CATALOGUE

AGENCY:

GEO. A. CRANE,

RACINE, WIS.

APPLE TREES PLANTS AND VINES.

LEADING VARIETIES.

Apple, 6 feet; strong; No. 1 Trees.

Per Doz. \$2.00; Per 100 \$12.00.

Strawberry Plants \$1.75 to \$4.00

per 100, according to variety.

Address, J. F. SWARTZ,

BERRYVILLE, WIS.

Catalogue on application.

Fine Roasted Coffee - 16c

Equal to others 25c coffee.

Finest Select Teas 25-50c

Tomatoes - - - 8c

Corn - - - 5c

Home-made Bread.

Washing Powder a PKG. for 5c

Laundry Soap 10 Bars for 25c

OTTO and...

HURD,

THE CASH GROCERS.

1049 Washington Ave.

The Racine Undertaking Co.

with C. BAYMAN,

Furniture Dealer,

Undertakers and

Embalmers.

238-240 Main Street.

Open at All Hours. Full Line of Caskets, Robes, etc.

G. B. GULBRANDSEN, J. J. KRUG, JR.

1642 Villa St. 814 Villa St.

1409 N. Chatham St.

THE FIGHT IS ON IN CRETE.

Insurgents Attack a Party of Musselman.

HOT BATTLE IN PROGRESS

Fleeing Allies of the Sultan Pursued by Cretans.

TURKISH GUNBOATS TAKE PART

New All That Stands in the Way of Insurgent Cretans Are the Gunboats of the Powers—England and France May Not Take Part in the Powers Combined Blockade of Greek Ports—European Situation Tangled.

(Copyrighted by Associated Press.) CANEA, Crete, March 25.—During the night the insurgent forces besieging the Musselman fort at Malaxa outside of Suda, pushed forward and at 6 o'clock opened on the fort with artillery. The pieces were served with such precision that the Turks were soon compelled to evacuate and retreat toward Suda, relying on the Turkish warships in the bay to cover their retreat. The fleet opened fire but the very badly directed shells falling short or far beyond the insurgents, who pursued the retreating Musselmans, keeping up a running fire which the Turks occasionally responded to with a few volleys.

The insurgents inflicted a heavy loss on them and pursued them to the village of Tsikalania where they burned some houses.

While the fight was in progress a detachment of Turkish troops, unaware of the situation, left Canea with a convoy of provisions for the Malaxa garrison. The insurgents were made aware of this movement, and posted themselves in an advantageous position, half way up the heights on which the block-house Keratidi is situated, and when the Turkish forces appeared opened a fire on it. The Turkish commander took the best position possible to protect the convoy. At noon, as this dispatch is being sent, the fighting is still in progress and the result is uncertain. The insurgents are numerous and occupy all the heights in the vicinity of Canea, having captured the last two remaining Turkish fortresses. Only the fleets of the powers prevent the entire success of the insurgent cause. In spite of the blockade of the Cretan coast, several small Greek vessels have succeeded in landing ammunition and provisions for the insurgents.

ENGLISH POLICY CHANGED.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 25.—The change in the policy of Great Britain foreshadowed yesterday, assumed a different shape. The recent massacre of Armenians at Tocat and the danger of a general outbreak against the Christians resulted. It is semi-officially stated, in the British admiral in Cretan waters being notified not to send any British warships to participate in the proposed blockade of Greek ports; but to avoid an appearance of open rupture with the powers which acquiesce in the blockade. This action is the sole subject of discussion. The sultan's advisers are making the best of the situation by saying that Great Britain does not constitute the whole of Europe and that as long as the sultan has the support of Russia, France, Germany and Austria, he has nothing to fear.

It is whispered that France will probably follow the example of Great Britain. It is stated that Great Britain has intimated to the powers that if Greece is blockaded the principal Turkish ports should be. This move has undoubtedly called a halt for the present in coercive measures and may bring about an abandonment. In the meanwhile, due to the imminent danger of a clash on the Greek frontier, Great Britain has proposed that the Turkish and Greek outposts be induced to withdraw half a mile each, from the actual boundary. It is explained that Greece had previously made a similar proposal to Turkey, but the latter, under advice of Russia and Germany, declined the offer. It is reported that the Turkish squadron has ordered a cruise of the Aegean sea.

SCHOOL TEACHER SUICIDES.

GALESBURG, Ill., March 25.—Katie C. Clark, aged twenty-seven years, a successful teacher in the city schools, shot herself through the heart while temporarily insane.

WESTERN UNION RECEIVER.

Indiana Attorney-General Wants to Collect Taxes From Company. INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 25.—Atty.-Gen. Ketcham began suit in the Circuit court against the Western Union Telegraph company to have its Marion county property placed in the hands of a receiver. For several years the Western Union has failed to pay the difference in taxes between the old assessment and that levied by the state Tax board. The latter won a suit in the Circuit court brought to collect the amount and an execution was issued for the amount of the judgment, but the sheriff cannot get hold of enough property to satisfy the judgment, hence the suit.

NEW ARBITRATION BOARD.

Gov. Tanner Orders Proceedings in Tanners Strike Stopped. CHICAGO, Ill., March 25.—Gov. Tanner has ordered the present board of arbitration to stop consideration of the tanners' strike as he will appoint their successors Tuesday. The trip to Milwaukee to investigate the tanners' situation there has therefore been declared off.

The work accomplished toward settling the troubles between the tannery employes and employers has now been lost. Some people say that the parties to the controversy will not agree to submit the case to the new board and that a dissolution of the old board at this time may precipitate another strike among the tanners.

LAST DAY OF THE DEBATE.

Congressmen Speak For and Against the Dingley Tariff Bill.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—This is the last day of the general debate on the tariff bill in the house. It was opened by Talbert (Dem., S. C.). He paid much attention to "Robber Barons." Champ Clark (Dem., Mo.) followed him and said the passage of this bill would give the Democrats a hundred majority in the next congress. After brief remarks by McGuire (Dem., Cal.) and Gunn (Pop. Idaho), Tawney (Rep., Minn.), Simpson (Pop., Kan.), entertained the house for five minutes. He read from a speech by McKinley, the declaration that the foreigner paid the tax. Simpson said if taxes on the foreigner could be sufficiently increased a surplus could be distributed among our people and every day would be Sunday over here.

Cox (Tenn.) and McRea (Dem. Ark.) opposed the bill and Grov (Rep. Pa.) favored it. Curtis (Rep. Kas.) defended the agricultural schedule and Burke (Dem. Tex.) and Lento (Dem. Ohio) attacked the whole measure. Dazell (Rep. Pa.) warmly defended the bill and declared the Wilson bill had been marked by "idle men and women and busy soup houses and starvation." He defended the pending bill against the charge that it fostered trusts. He said free trade England had far more trusts than the United States.

ABANDON THE UNITED PRESS.

Many New England Papers Join the Associated Press. BOSTON, Mass., March 25.—The action of Boston papers in abandoning the United Press has been followed by the principal papers of Maine. The following papers have signed contracts with the Associated Press: Portland Press, Portland Argus and Kennebec Journal, of Augusta. The Haverhill, Mass., Gazette has also left the United Press and has joined the Associated Press.

WILL INVEST HEAVILY.

Sugar Trust Will Manufacture Beet Sugar in Colorado. DENVER, Colo., March 25.—John E. Seearles, secretary of the Sugar trust, is here and the Republican says it is understood that he is in association with Dr. H. Moffatt, a Denver banker and mine owner, and that the trust is about to inaugurate a gigantic project for manufacturing beet sugar in Colorado, and contemplates an investment of two to five millions.

BICYCLE BAGGAGE BILL.

Senate Committee Reports for Indefinite Postponement. MADISON, Wis., March 25.—The Bicycle Baggage bill was shaken out for indefinite postponement by the senate Railroad committee last night. Messrs. Welton and Bennett dissenting, but presenting no minority report. Chairman Withee has something like a baggage car load of petitions in favor of the bill still in the care of the committee.

TWO CHINAMEN FOUND DEAD.

CLAYTON, N. M., March 25.—Two Chinamen were found robbed and murdered in a laundry. The sheriff has evidence of a conspiracy to murder and rob a number of wealthy people.

CUBA LOST TO SPAIN

Spanish Said to Have Abandoned the War.

HOW TO SAVE THE PHILIPPINES

Cubans Able to Buy Their Island or Take It By the Sword—Effort to Crush the Insurgents Has Been Practically Abandoned.

CHICAGO, Ill., March 25.—Spain is at the end of her string, and Cuban independence is in sight, says the Chicago Times-Herald this morning. It is an open secret in Washington diplomatic circles that Spain has practically abandoned the effort to crush the Cuban insurrectionists. Forces stronger than the waning political and military power of that decaying empire have compelled Spanish statesmen to choose which they shall save—Cuba or the Philippines—and the decision is in favor of the latter.

First upon the programme is a complete autonomous government upon the Canadian model, Spain merely retaining the titular sovereignty, but actually giving local self-government to the people of the island, and with the United States pledging payment of the war debt, this will be Spain's first proposal, but it will be rejected. The insurgents will have none of it, and unless the signs of the times are at fault, President McKinley will give it no countenance.

The war in Cuba has now reached the negotiation stage. The question of the future is as to whether the people of the island will buy their independence or whether they will win it with their sword. They may easily do either.

Information warranting these statements has been received here within the last few days. It is official information, supposed to be secret, but the secret is not well kept. It is well understood in the higher diplomatic circles that the end is near in Cuba. The prediction is freely made that within a short time the Spanish government will initiate negotiation with the United States looking to a settlement of the Cuban trouble.

After that will come the real question upon what terms the Cubans will treat for their independence. This is a financial problem. It hinges wholly upon the debt. Spain is now virtually a bankrupt and the best her statesmen hope to do in losing Cuba is to rehabilitate the national credit, that the Philippines may be saved. This is the situation upon authority which is trustworthy and not likely to be deceived.

A GOOD SALE.

Piece of Property Near the City Limits, Selling at \$1,000.

The best real estate sale in the history of the city was reported this morning. It was the property at the corner of Paliga avenue and English street, 28x270, owned by Marion Voelke, just two blocks inside of the city limits. Leo and Schlegel received a letter this morning, informing him that he had sold the property and received \$1,000 cash for it. Mr. Schlegel states that without a single exception it is the best price received for a piece of property so near the city limits, in the history of Racine. The name of the purchaser is not stated in the letter.

HEADS SENT TO SULTAN.

Ghastly Proof of Victory of His Troops Over Rebels in Morocco.

TANGIER, March 25.—A body of insurgent tribesmen in Soos, the southernmost province of Morocco, has fallen upon and cut to pieces the Sherazian punitive expedition recently sent there by the sultan of Morocco to quell a rebellion. A fresh force sent out has in turn defeated the rebels. Eighty heads have been sent to the sultan as a ghastly proof of the victory of his troops. These, with forty-three others, are now exposed at the gates of Morocco. The forty-three are the heads of a band of starving tribesmen who had attacked the sultan's forces while encamped near the city of Morocco.

PICTURES FOR PUBLICATION.

New York Newspapers Must First Secure Person's Permission.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 25.—The senate Committee on Codes reported favorably to the senate, the bill of Senator Ellsworth, making it a crime to publish a picture of any person without that person's consent. The bill has been amended by making it not to apply to any fugitive from justice and by adding the word "circulation" so that papers printed outside of New York state will come within the bill's reach.

John Davies, who was charged with following John Landers into a saloon in Anderson, Ind., and deliberately shooting him dead, has been acquitted.

ARRESTED IN NEW YORK.

Anton Christensen Charged With Swindling a Firm Out of \$40,000.

NEW YORK, March 25.—Anton Christensen was arrested on charge of swindling the Ridgeway, Mich., Creamery company out of \$40,000. It is alleged that while acting as manager of the company he appropriated two to three cents a pound on every pound of butter sold. When arrested he was trying to dispose of forty kegs of butter consigned to himself and admitted he was the man wanted. He denied stealing anything like the amount named, and said he was trying to get all the money he could together with a view of going to Denmark.

STILL LACKS TWO VOTES.

No Gain For Hunter In the Kentucky Senatorial Fight.

FRANKFORT, Ky., March 25.—In the joint ballot for United States senator Dr. Hunter, Republican, received within two votes of enough to elect. All sorts of rumors of bribery are flying about all day and it is reported that the Republican state committee will endeavor to whip the Republican bolters into line for Hunter.

A NOVEL LAW SUIT.

Tried in Kenosha Circuit Court—Verdict for the Defendant.

J. V. Quarles of Milwaukee and Wallace Ingalls of this city have been at Kenosha the past week, engaged in a novel suit at law. The case went to the jury last evening. Mary Newell brought suit against Sarah Clapp and Charles C. Brown, administrators of the estate of Isaac J. Clapp, claiming damages in the sum of \$7,000. Isaac J. Clapp, during his life, had been a breeder and importer of Guernsey cattle. In the settlement of his estate there were fifty head of cattle on his farm, which were sold, and the claim was set up on the trial that they were affected with tuberculosis. The plaintiff, Mary Newell, bought two of them and complains that they introduced the disease into her herd and that she lost eighty animals as a result. The action to recover \$2,000, the value of the cattle, and \$5,000 damages, was brought under section 1492 of the Revised Statutes, and is to prevent the spread of infectious diseases, and Mr. Quarles says it is the first case of the kind tried in this state. Mr. Quarles represented the defendant, and Wallace Ingalls was the leading counsel for the prosecution.

A message from Kenosha states that the jury, after being out several hours, brought in a verdict for the defendant.

OBITUARY.

Miss Francis Welsh died at her home near Horlickville Tuesday morning, aged 60 years. Deceased had been a resident of Racine since 1880 and was well and favorably known throughout the county and highly beloved by her many friends. The funeral will take place from the house at 10:15 tomorrow morning and from St. Stephens chapel at 11 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Sylva for burial.

Clara Evelyn, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Miller, 800 Sixth street, died, aged 3 years and 7 months. Funeral Friday, from Holy Innocents church, at 2 p. m.

DEFAMED IN A CORNER STONE.

Emperor of Austria Has a House Torn Down for an Insulting Paper.

Probably there never has been a more curious case of lese-majeste than one which is occupying the Vienna courts. Herr Poller, builder and town councillor of the suburb of Baden, is accused of having in the year 1891 placed a defamatory pamphlet concerning the Emperor Francis Joseph in a basket under the foundation stone of a house built by him.

As years have passed since the supposed offense took place, the accused's counsel proposed that the inquiry should be squashed. But the State Prosecutor will proceed with the case. In order to find out the exact position of the foundation stone, and thus prove or disprove the accusation, the whole house will have to be demolished. The tenants have had to quit, receiving due compensation from the authorities. The demolition of the house in question is now accomplished. The accused man is a candidate for the working classes for a seat in the next Reichsrath.

MUST CUT OFF BEARDS.

Regular Order Issued to Reading Street Railway Employes.

READING, Pa., March 25.—Superintendent Passmore of the Reading & Southwestern Street railway, has issued orders to all employes that on and after April 1, they must dispense with their mustaches and beards. The order has caused much dissatisfaction.

"Bark and magazine binding neatly done at the Journal Office."

MOSHER BILL KILLED

It Provided For a New Distribution of the School Tax.

ASSEMBLY PASSES LIBEL BILL

Measures For Wiping Out Slanders Near Soldiers' Home and Labeling Prison Made Goods Were Also Passed by the Assembly.

MADISON, Wis., March 25.—(Special to the Journal.)—The Bicycle Baggage bill, which was reported in the senate for indefinite postponement by the committee on railroads, was laid over until tomorrow, when a strong effort will be made to pass it, in spite of the unfavorable report. Bill 213a, providing against the adulteration of food and drugs was passed. The Overbeck bill reporting a tax tonnage law, came into the senate with a favorable report.

McGillivray's bill for labelling prison-made goods passed the assembly. The assembly failed to concur in a joint resolution for an adjournment on April 14.

The libel bill was passed unanimously by the assembly and also the bill wiping out slanders near the soldier's home.

The anti-pass resolution was laid over by the assembly until tomorrow. Assemblyman Mosher's bill for a new distribution of the school tax was killed. Numerous amendments were offered to the Fish and Game bill and it was again referred to a committee.

A HOSPITAL FREAK.

After Telling Many Stories About Himself Leaves for Paris Unknown.

On the night of March 11, about 12 o'clock, a stranger called at the office of Dr. Breckenridge on Park avenue and complained of being very sick and stated that he had been suffering with a tumor and was operated on twice. His condition warranted his being taken to St. Luke's Hospital. The fellow said his name was George Shaler and that he was a druggist, had been working in a drug store at Kenosha and had a brother who was a doctor at Philadelphia. Rev. Conrad Jaeger took an interest in the man and hunted up his story and ascertained that he told a falsehood so far as having worked at Kenosha and having a brother in Philadelphia. Doctors who had been called to see the man and believed that an operation was necessary, refused to have anything to do with the case. Since the 11th the man has been at the hospital and to all appearances was very sick. Yesterday Dr. Stumm, county physician, believed that he should be removed to some other hospital, or sent to the county house and interviewed Post Agent Joseph Fidlerman. The fellow must have got wind of what was being done. At any rate he disappeared last night or early this morning and no trace of him can be found. It is the general belief that he is a hospital freak and succeeds in getting into places when he can and remaining as long as possible. No doubt he has traveled all over the country. That he is afflicted with a tumor is certain, but he pretends that he is a great deal worse off than he really is.

NEW IDEA IN BIG GUNS.

The Gladhill Is Built Up by a Series of Steel Tubes.

A new idea in big guns has just been developed by an inventor of Openhaw, England, says the New York World. His gun is called the Gladhill built-up gun, and takes its name partly from its inventor and partly from the manner of its construction. The inventor is Macnasah Gladhill. He makes his gun by building up a series of steel tubes, so formed, fitted together and united as to insure great strength and durability, while permitting the ready removal of a any section without injury to the other sections, a formation valuable because it permits the replacement of an inner lining. This part of the gun becomes worn by constant use so as to affect the accuracy of the firing.

The most important feature of the gun is the construction of the steel tubes, which are uniformly tapered throughout their length. By this means the required diminution in the external diameter of the gun from the breech to the muzzle, is obtained, without shoulders or sudden changes of thickness, which are thought prejudicial to a gun's strength. The tapering tubes are made so that they closely fit, one over the other, beginning with the inner lining and ending with the outer shell.

Another advantage is the comparative ease of manufacture. The builder can form the outside of the tube and bore out the outer tube, so that the bore is continuously tapered at the right external angle from end to end, and the external diameter of the one is so nearly the same as the internal

diameter of the other that the outer tube can be placed very nearly in its ultimate position upon the inner tube without pressure, while a slight hydraulic pressure forces the tube to its exact position. In this way one tube after another is added and the gun built up of steel sections.

At the breech the tapering tubes are secured by a series of screw bolts. The breech plug is usually cylindrical but sometimes made tapering, with continuous screw threads to facilitate the opening and closing of the breech. The new gun is so perfectly fitted that not only can its various parts be withdrawn and replaced readily, but in case of a desire to remove the gun from one point to another, the sections can be easily separated, packed and transported.

ARBOR AND BIRD DAY APRIL 30.

Gov. Scofield Issues a Proclamation for the Holiday.

MADISON, Wis., March 25.—Gov. Scofield issued the following proclamation, setting apart Friday, April 30, as Arbor and Bird day:

"An act of the legislature of 1889 authorized the governor to set apart one day in each year to be known as Arbor day. By an amendment to this act the legislature of 1897 has authorized the governor to designate one day in each year to be known as Arbor and Bird day.

In conformity with law, therefore, I, Edward Scofield, governor of the state of Wisconsin, do hereby designate and set apart Friday, April 30, next, as Arbor and Bird day, and recommend that all public schools, colleges and other educational institutions of the state, and citizens, generally, do observe the same in a proper manner.

"I recommend that the day be devoted to the planting of trees, shrubs and flowers in school grounds and public parks, to the end that these public grounds may be permanently beautified; and I also recommend that in all school and other public exercises held upon that day special attention be paid to our native birds, in order that the children of the state may learn to find pleasure in a knowledge of the various song birds, and that there may be cultivated a higher regard for bird life."

REPORTORIAL NOTES.

There is a move on foot to make the office of coroner a salaried one.

Fourth warders say that they will elect Charles Brearley alderman of that ward.

It has been definitely decided that the tug Wan-Bun will do towing here this season.

La grippe is again prevalent in the city and many people are laid up with the ailment.

The April term of Circuit court promises to be one of the lightest in several years.

Bicycle dealers report a brisk trade although the season has not fairly opened.

There will be twelve or fifteen fishing smacks plying at this port during the summer.

The Populists of the Fourth ward have placed Frank Herman in nomination for alderman.

Report has it that a number of important business changes are soon to take place in the city.

The attention of the Board of Public Works is again called to the condition of the Fourth street bridge.

The curfew law has been in operation for four weeks and not a single arrest has been made or complaint heard.

Falling ice and snow from poles and trees along the various thoroughfares, kept pedestrians dodging yesterday afternoon and today.

Humane Agent Dutton desires to state that the Grand Avenue woman who has been intoxicated for a week had better sober up or he will be after her with a vengeance.

FOREIGN NOTES.

From 1887 to 1889 smallpox cost Italy nearly 45,000 lives.

Every seventh person in the united kingdom is a Londoner.

It is likely that Russia will soon abolish the import duty on agricultural machinery.

The French Societe Astronomique was founded ten years ago, and has now over 1,300 members.

Only one marble statue of the human figure with eyelashes is known. It is one of the gems of the Vatican, the Sleeping Ariadne, and was found in 1808.

The fifty-second annual session of the Iowa United Brethren conference is now on at Sumner, Iowa. Bishop E. B. Kephart of Baltimore is presiding.

SAVED ON THE OCEAN.

Twenty-Seven Shipwrecked Sailors Have a Narrow Escape.

STORY OF SUFFERING AT SEA

Terrible Adventure of the Crew of the Androssa Off the Irish Coast—Men Work Day and Night Without Food.

BOSTON, Mass., March 25.—Twenty-seven shipwrecked sailors from the British ship Androssa, brought to this port by the steamship Ontario, tell a tale of extreme hardship. Their vessel, commanded by Capt. David Morgan, was despatched in a sinking condition 300 miles off the Irish coast on March 8, the men being taken off by the Ontario. Capt. Morgan says the vessel sailed from San Francisco for Liverpool on Oct. 28. On March 1, a strong westerly gale set in, accompanied by a terrible sea. The wind steadily increased in fury until the 2d, when it was blowing a hurricane. That afternoon the fore and main lower topsails were blown to pieces and shortly after a huge wave swept over the ship, bursting in the poop deck, carrying away the three lifeboats and skids from the forward house, and all the movables. The bulwarks were swept away as cleanly as if they had been cut by an axe. The volume of water had hardly swept over us when all the topmasts went by the board.

"All that night the crew was engaged in throwing over boxes of salmon to lighten the ship, and the men worked incessantly without food or drink until the next day, when the weather moderated a little, still blowing a fearful gale, however. On the morning of the 3rd they managed to sound the pumps, and found eight feet of water in the hold.

"When the leak was discovered we fastened the crew to the pumps with bow-lines around each man, and as only the weather handle of the pump could be utilized, we attached a bell-rope to the handle so that more of the men could work at once. The crew had no nourishment for two days and nights. Most of the men's feet were badly swollen.

"That night the storm increased again and blew furiously with no abatement until the morning of the 4th. On the 5th another storm struck us and just as we were about to founder we sighted the Ontario. A life boat was sent us and seventeen men jumped or were assisted in. As the life boat came along side for the second time the heavy seas smashed the boat against the wreck and her side was stove in. But the remaining ten of us got into the boat, and bailed until the scum was reached; where, after we had been removed to the Ontario the life boat in which we were rescued, filled and went to the bottom."

The Androssa was of iron, 1892 tons net, built at Southampton in 1881, and owned by E. F. and W. Roberts of Liverpool. She was valued at \$125,000 and was insured in English companies for \$200,000. Her cargo was heavily insured in American companies. The captain and crew all belong in Liverpool.

WHO SETTLED AMERICA.

An Expedition Will Seek to Answer This Interesting Question.

An expedition to circle the globe in search of information concerning man's first appearance in America is shortly to be sent out by the American Museum of Natural History, of New York city. Morris K. Jessup, president of the Museum, will pay all expenses out of his own pocket, and it is estimated that the cost will amount to \$60,000.

Professor F. W. Putnam, who was in charge of the anthropological division of the World's Fair, and for many years a professor at Harvard, will conduct the expedition, and with him will be the anthropologist, Dr. Boas. They will take with a competent corps of assistants, and will, it is expected, occupy six or seven years in their researches.

America, Asia, and Africa will be visited, and Mr. Jessup is confident a valuable anthropological collection will be given to the earliest visitors from Asia to this country.

NORTHWEST NEWS NOTES.

Mike McGroarty, who was shot two weeks ago in Richmond, Ind., by Ed Beall of Cambridge City, is dead.

George Schuetz, a young cigar-maker of Sycamore, Ill., committed suicide by taking laudanum.

Daniel B. Ayers, a wealthy farmer living in Norvell township, Michigan, has been arrested on a charge of cruelty to animals.

A. G. Stevens, a wealthy farmer living near Bancroft, Mich., was kicked over the heart by a vicious horse and died a few hours later.

GIANTS DEBATE THE TARIFF BILL

Eloquence Flows in the Lower
Branch of Congress.

M'MILLAN IS AGAINST IT

Logical Address Made by Gros-
venor of Ohio.

WILSON BILL PICKED TO PIECES

The Ohio Congressman Scores the Lead-
ers of Democracy For Placing Such a
Measure as the Wilson Bill on the
State Books—Appeals for Aid Come
From All Parts of the Country—Dis-
ney Measure Would Give Millions of
Idle Men Employment.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—In the
house Fox (Dem. Miss.) opened the
tariff debate with a speech, with a
general theory of protection.

Williams (Dem. Miss.) devoted at-
tention to exposing the alleged incon-
sistencies in Republican arguments.
He attributed the financial depression
to the appreciating value of money
under a gold standard. The bill was
also discussed briefly by Sims (Dem.
Tenn.), Terry (Dem. Ark.), Sayers
(Dem. Tex.) and Johnson (Rep. N. D.)
one of the members of the Ways and
Means committee who enquired the
prospective benefits which would fol-
low the enactment of the bill. He was met by
a fusillade of questions from Demo-
crats and Populists. The old contro-
versy as to whether the foreigner or
consumer paid the tax was fought
over with greater vigor. He declared
if the southern people would oblige
loyalty to protection the Republican
party would be glad to accord cotton
the same protection given agricultural
products in the north.

McMillan (Dem. Tenn.) was given
a round of applause as he took the
floor and proceeded to make an elab-
orate argument against the bill.

M'MILLAN OPPOSES IT.

McMillan prefaced his remarks with
figures to prove that there was suf-
ficient surplus in the treasury, \$115-
000,000, inclusive of the old reserve, to
meet all the estimated deficiencies for
two years. He declared that the al-
leged necessity for this bill was mere
pretext and predicted a repetition of
the disaster which overtook the con-
gress that enacted the McKinley law,
if this bill passed. The Republican
change of front on the question of
sugar bounties was a text for some
caustic remarks. He said the Republi-
cans who argued so eloquently for
free sugar in '93 had re-imposed a bill
for taxation on that commodity, at
the same time taking good care of
corporations and trusts which now
control the sugar market. The
speaker discussed in detail the metal
schedule, arguing that, as we are be-
coming heavy shippers of pig iron,
which could be produced in the south-
ern states as cheaply as anywhere in
the world, the duty of \$4 a ton should
have been reduced. He declared the
agricultural schedule a humbug and
enumerated the long lists of trusts
which he said would ruin on the
bill. He accused Dingley, the father
of the measure, with favoring his own
state and asked the latter to explain
why salt was free for Maine fisheries
and taxed elsewhere. McMillan ad-
ded: "After a careful and painstaking
examination of this bill, I don't hesi-
tate to declare it a most unconstitu-
tional effort at attempted robbery up-
on the people. He said the rates are
higher than any law ever passed by
congress and contravened a state-
ment that its burdens were placed up-
on luxuries. He asserted the recipi-
city clause put the legislative power
into the hands of the executive.

GROSVENOR'S SPEECH.

McMillan was followed by Gros-
venor (Ohio), who made an eloquent ap-
peal in support of the bill.

Grosvenor began by referring to the
necessity of speedy action in the mat-
ter of tariff legislation, going over the
ground, relating, as he expressed it,
to the bankruptcy of the treasury.
The enormous expenditures in excess
of receipts of the government and the
unbearable borrowing of money in
times of peace to carry on the govern-
ment. He drew a parallel between the
condition of the country on the first
of November, '92, which he declared
was one of unparalleled prosperity,
and the first of November, '96, when
enterprise was at a standstill and
doubt, fear and uncertainty was every-
where. He declared: "This great cal-
amity had come upon the country
substantially by reason of the single
act of the Democratic congress repeal-
ing the McKinley law.

It was the McKinley law, misrepre-
sented and misunderstood, that aided
our overthrow in '92, but it was the
McKinley law with the blessings we
received from it during its short life
that became the talismanic work that
swept McKinley to the nomination
and carried the country in '96. "We
are here," he declared, "to execute the
people's demands. The demand is in-
telligent for a protective tariff sys-
tem and comes, not from partisan ut-

terances, but from men of all parties
and from every section of the coun-
try. The fruit grower of California,
who was robbed and ruined by the
Wilson bill, cries loudly to the Republi-
cans for assistance and from Ala-
bama and Georgia and conspicuously
Louisiana comes an earnest demand
for the passage of this bill. What,
then, is the great necessity of this
hour? Two deadly evils are upon us;
unemployed labor and a bankrupt
treasury. There can be no business
confidence in this country when the
treasury of the United States is with-
out funds to meet its current obli-
gations."

Grosvenor paid some attention to
the statements that although McKin-
ley was elected, prosperity has not
yet come. "Gentlemen," he asserted,
"we must bear in mind that a viola-
tion of the law always merits and al-
ways receives punishment. The coun-
try that would turn its back upon
the prosperity of '92 and descend into
the blunder of '94 must expect pun-
ishment. There is no better doctrine
in all the range of human thought
than the blessing that follows repeti-
tion."

There stands that upon the statute
book today an accursed law, put
there by the blundered of Bourbon
Democracy. While it stands there the
curse will remain. The course is
lightened, however, by the prospect
that it will be obliterated and so from
Maine to California there comes a
cheering sound of improved condi-
tions, but while this is being done,
while the shouts of anticipated eman-
cipation is coming to us from all
sources; while money is plenty and
becoming active and while enormous
contracts for production which will
insure the employment of enormous
quantities of idle labor coming to us,
the Democratic party on this floor,
with its allies all alike, are standing
holding on to the coat tails of the
world and leading back, impeding the
progress of that prosperity. They
shout, "whoa," to move the mass of
American people. They haven't only
brought this curse upon the country,
but are striving to hold it there.

Continuing Grosvenor said in part:
"It has been the purpose of the Ways
and Means committee to present a
measure here that would bring, first,
an abundance of money in the treas-
ury; second, employment of the labor
of the country. We want to go back
to '92. We want to see what we have
not seen since then, contented labor-
ers, well-fed families, children going
to school, with good clothes, good
houses, good books and good prosper-
ity in the future. We believe we have
accomplished it."

BRIBERY CHARGE NOT PROVEN.

Assemblyman Frank Exonerated by the
Legislative Investigating Committee.

MADISON, Wis., March 24.—(Spe-
cial to the Journal)—A bill for a
Northern state fair at Chippewa Falls
passed the assembly. The special in-
vestigating committee reported that
the charges of bribery against As-
semblyman Frink were not proven. A
bill requiring a \$30 license fee for
non-resident deer hunters was passed.
The opposition of Mills and others
killed the bill in the senate, making
Green's bill, increasing the taxation
of street railways, was passed to a
third reading, after an amendment
exempting the companies with gross
incomes of less than \$50,000.

The assembly judiciary committee
will report on Hall's anti-pass resolu-
tion tonight and the opponents of
the measure will recommend a substi-
tute, increasing the salary of the leg-
islators to \$1,000. Those voting for
the substitute were Bullard, Latta,
Wheeler, Parker, Jones, Tucker and
Harvey.

TWO TENNESSEE TRAGEDIES.

Chained Remains of Four Persons Found
in a Burned Dwelling.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., March 24.—
News was received that the house of
Jacob Ade, a prosperous farmer near
here burned last night. Ade and his
wife and daughter Lizzie aged twenty,
and Rosa Marie aged ten, were
burned to death. The bodies were
found in the ruins. A son named
Henry, aged thirteen, is missing. It
is supposed the family was murdered,
and the house was burned to conceal
the crime.

Later the body of the missing boy
was found in the ruins, burned to a
crisp. The principal evidence leading
to the belief that murder preceded the
fire is the fact that though the girl's
face was only slightly burned, the
back of her head was missing. The
heads of two bodies were not found.

MIDDLESBORO, Ky., March 24.—
News from Hancock county, Tenn.,
state that Martha Bull shot and killed
her paramour, Thomas McGraw, and
then shot herself. The Bull woman
was formerly a society leader and
claimed to be related to Washington.

OBITUARY.

Herman.
Carl Herman died at St. Mary's
Hospital March 24th, of rheuma-
tism, aged 31 years. Deceased was a
painter by trade and was employed at
the Racine Wagon & Carriage Com-
pany for a long time. The funeral
will take place from the hospital at
2 o'clock tomorrow afternoon.

Milwaukee capitalists have again
visited farms along the line of the
Milwaukee, Racine & Kenosha Elec-
tric road and attempted to buy them.

SUMMONED TO ARMS

Sultan Issues a Special Decree,
Calling Out His Troops.

THE SITUATION LOOKS GRAVE

All the Reserve Forces of Turkey Or-
dered to Get Ready For Active
Service—Crean Insurgents
Want to Fight.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 24.—
The Sultan has issued a special decree
calling to active service forty-four
battalions of reserves in the Second
army corps and summoning to colors
the whole contingent of '97.

LEADERS WILL FIGHT.
ATHENS, March 24.—A Canea dis-
patch says the insurgent commander-in-
chief at Akrotiri this morning re-
ferred the proposal of the powers to
grant autonomy to Crete to an as-
sembly of leaders of insurgent forces.
The leaders unanimously declared
there were only two issues possible,
the annexation of Crete to Greece or
fight till death in the struggle.

Advices from Asia state that as a
result of the protest of Greece, Tur-
key stopped the construction of fortifi-
cations at Prevesa, at the northern
entrance of the Gulf of Arta, which
was contrary to the stipulations of
the treaty of Berlin. Startling re-
ports are in circulation here regard-
ing the numerical strength of the
Turkish troops on the frontier. One
report has it that the Turks have con-
centrated 100,000 troops on the fron-
tier of Epirus alone. The report, how-
ever, is not believed in military circles.

OPPOSED TO THE SHERIDAN ROAD

Interesting Communication From Dr. C.
C. Beebe.

Editor Racine Daily Journal:
If the "Sheridan road" is a state
road, why is it that it is to be built
by the taxing of the counties through
which it passes, and to be kept in re-
pair by taxing the farmer whose
farm it passes through or whose farm
joins the road? To me it looks unfair
to have one road running nearly
parallel to the one which has been in
use for more than fifty years between
Racine and Kenosha, and expect the
farmers in the county and the labor-
ing men in Racine to be taxed to build
the Sheridan road, and the farmers
along the line to keep in repair two
roads. Now if this road is to be built
like any other highway it will be no
better than the one now in use.

The farmers throughout the county
know nothing of this bill, and very
few Racine people do, and I say it is
unjust that they should have a tax
thrust upon them and they not have a
voice in the matter or know nothing
of it. It is taxation without repre-
sentation. This road is of no use to
anyone only the land speculator, the
contractor and those who have materi-
al to sell to build a boulevard. Land
speculators across the line in Illinois
who have thousands of acres are an-
xious to have the Sheridan road and
electric road pass their way, as they
think it will make their property
worth more money and thus unload
their real estate. Now they want to
do this at the expense of farmers, la-
boring men and people in moderate
circumstances in the counties of Ra-
cine and Kenosha. Two-thirds of the
farms in Racine county are mortgaged,
and at these hard times with the
present prices of farm products, the
farmer cannot afford to build another
road through some of the worst land
in Racine county, build culverts and
bridges at an unlimited expense to
make the proposed road passible. To
survey and buy the right-of-way
through Racine and Kenosha and rail-
road crossings will cost from \$50,000
to \$100,000. The laboring man in Ra-
cine, who owns his little home and is
able to find employment in the shops
a few months in the year with a cut
in some cases of 50 per cent. in his
daily wages, is expected in this pro-
posed bill to help build the Sheridan
road. He has his family to feed and
clothe, his fuel to buy, his yearly tax
to pay, besides extra tax for city
improvements. Is it right to put an-
other tax on his little property to
build a road on the extreme eastern
line of Racine county which is of no
use to him or any one else, only the
owners of coaches, tallyhoes and bi-
cycles?

This bill, it appears, is for the pur-
pose of having this road opened, and
as fast as can be pushed, make it a
beautiful drive and boulevard. At the
meeting last Saturday night, I asked
the question, what would the Sheri-
dan road cost? and that question has
not been answered. Those who do
know don't want to answer.

I have been over the land from Ra-
cine to Kenosha and know the nature
of the soil and crossed the ravines
and river, and let me tell you, there is
no limit to the cost of building
bridges and the road. This bill does
not limit the commissions as to cost.
To make, as I understand it, a drive
taking in all the picturesque parts of
the lake shore, through groves, farms,
anywhere the commissioners may
choose to go, buy the right-of-way,
spoil the fields, as to shape for the
farmer, and the county to pay for it.
Now to build another road on the
same way as the one now used seems
to me rather queer. That is simply to

deceive the farmer. To build a Sheri-
dan road, which is to be a pleasure
drive (as it cannot accommodate the
farmer whose farm is one mile to the
westward) must be built in such a
way, as it will be hard and smooth
the whole year around. How is this
to be accomplished? I understand
this drive is to be seventy feet wide,
ditches and tiles must be put in such
positions as to carry off the water.
Then the roadbed is to be turpentine
and crushed stone or other substance
to be put in the sand and clay, to
make a hard road, it will cost noth-
ing at all for this preparation and ma-
terial. Oh! no, they say, "this is to
be just a dirt road." If so, why not
improve the old dirt road now in use?
Nonsense, go and see the Sheridan
road near Chicago, and if this part of
the road is not to be the same as that,
why go to all the expense of convey-
ing, buying the right-of-way, spoiling
farm land for a dirt road.

This road is to be kept in repair by
the farmers along the line. How can
the gardener and small farmers on the
lake shore between here and Kenosha
pay an extra tax for the repairs of
this Sheridan road? He can't do it,
and his home will have to be sold for
taxes, and the land speculators buy
his property for little or nothing.

The people of Racine and Kenosha
country don't want the Sheridan road,
and it would be shown if it were to be
put to a vote at our election. The or-
ginators of this Sheridan road try to
explain how it will help the farmer
and increase the value of his land.
The farmer and gardener has his home
and makes his living and pays his
debts by honest hard work. The in-
crease in value does not help him to
raise a larger crop per acre and get
better prices for his products. If it
raises his taxes, he cannot pay his
tax for the Sheridan road to hold and
keep it in repair. What follows? He
must sell his home to pay his taxes,
and the land speculator is on the
watch for these snags. If the Sheri-
dan road is such a benefit, why not
these wealthy men buy the right-of-
way and spend their thousands to
build this beautiful drive and then
put up their toll gates and make
every one who uses the road pay a
toll for keeping the road in repair.

Our roads are laid out, and the first
thing towards improvement is to put
in life in such a way as to take off all
the water, then to the surface of our
roads put a crushed stone or material
that will unite with the earth and
make a hard surface.

How is the county to meet the ex-
pense? Is the next question. First
look up the sum paid during the past
twenty years in taxes for boarding
men sentenced to our county jail for
various offenses from one day to six
months, the expense of arresting and
costs in justice courts of tramps and
our present tramp house, the expense
of our poor, the money received from
the people for charity and the money
paid in taxes for which they have re-
ceived no benefit? Look at it, and it
will frighten the tax payer. To re-
medy this matter and get value for
money paid for all these expenses can
be regulated, if our legislature will
pass a law to compel men to work.

Then let Racine county buy a piece
of land and put up sheds or conveni-
ences, machinery for crushing stone
or preparing material for our roads.
Every man who can't pay his fine
sentence him to work so many days
in the stone yard or on the road. Our
tramps, give them six months each of
hard work in the stone yard and I
will guarantee in one year tramps
will be a scarce thing in Racine coun-
ty.

Here is a chance to give employ-
ment to our poor men who want work
and men whose families we have to
feed, clothe and buy fuel for. Put
them at work at so much per day and
give them no money, but due bills at
certain stores and fuel yards and he
will receive value for taxes paid for
caring for the poor; the lazy man and
the drunkard who neglects his family
will have to work and we will have
good roads.

I tell you, taxpayers, this is a
money-making scheme, and these
gentlemen from Chicago are not do-
ing this for glory. If this were a tax
to be had on the state of Wisconsin,
it wouldn't be so bad. Even then we
don't want it, but we have got to have
this expense put on roads where it
will be of benefit to the farmer and
the merchant. The farmer is in for
good roads as far as his money and
time will permit. There is a different
way to get at this good road work.

The farmer at present has to pay a
tax on every vehicle he owns; besides
he has to pay taxes on 200 acres, or
work it out on the road, from \$10
to \$20 each year. Now why not tax the
owner of a bicycle \$5 per season, he
uses the road, he is protected by our
laws, he certainly ought to be willing
to pay that much towards putting our
roads in condition. This, with our
farmers' tax, would go a long way to-
wards putting our roads in condition
each year.

C. C. BEEBE.

HUNTER LACKS TWO VOTES.

Unnerving a Close Race for the Kentucky
Senate.

FRANKFORT, Ky., March 24.—In a
joint ballot for United States senator
Dr. Hunter, Republican, lacked only
two votes of election.

There will be only two criminal
cases on the April calendar of the
Circuit court.

RIVERS ARE ALL HIGH

Much Anxiety Felt Along the
Mississippi and Tributaries.

BACK WATER DOES DAMAGE

A Terrible Wind Storm Prevails at Cairo,
Ill., and High Waves Are Dashed
Against the Overburdened Le-
vees—Stock Drowned.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 23.—The
danger from flood are threatening at
points above here on the Illinois,
Missouri and upper Mississippi rivers
which are rising rapidly and the
water is approaching the danger line
in many places. Farmers are prepar-
ing to move their families and stock
and household effects. The dyke at
Pekin, Ill., is threatened. Alton, Ill.,
reports a serious situation, owing to
the rush of the water from the Illi-
nois river and back water from the
Missouri. At Quincy the river is
twenty feet and still rising; the dan-
ger line is fourteen feet. At Keokuk
the big rise in the Mississippi in the
past forty-eight hours is partly due
to backwater from the Des Moines
river.

CAIRO, Ill., March 24.—The wind is
blowing at the rate of forty-four
miles an hour from the northwest.
At Mountain City the waves strike
the levee and threaten their destruc-
tion. People are working hard build-
ing bulkheads but fear the results.
All goods are being moved to places
of safety.

The wind strikes the Cairo levees
where they are strongest, doing con-
siderable damage. A force of men are
on duty watching them. A big barn
on posts in the water at East Cairo,
Ky., with five horses, twenty-seven
cattle, a great number of hogs and
thirty thousand bushels of corn was
blown into the backwater. All live
stock was drowned.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 24.—The
river continues to recede slightly and
it looks as if the worst is over. All
advises are that the levees are hold-
ing well.

A \$10,000 DAMAGE SUIT.

Brought Against the Belle City Manu-
facturing Co.

On the afternoon of March 12, 1897,
Reinhold Hoffman, proprietor of the
Jackson L. Case farm, southwest of
the city, was engaged operating a feed
cutter, when the wheel burst and
struck him, breaking his shoulder and
ribs and otherwise badly injuring
him and he is still confined to his bed,
and although there is every reason
to believe that he will recover, a set
back might result in his death. The
feed cutter machine was purchased of
the Belle City Manufacturing com-
pany, and Mr. Hoffman, through his
attorney, W. W. Rowlands, has com-
menced an action against the Belle
City company for \$10,000 damages, on
the ground that the wheel of the ma-
chine was defective.

Owen J. Owens, of the town of Mt.
Pleasant, has also retained Mr. Row-
lands in a suit against the Yorkville
and Mt. Pleasant Insurance company.
Mr. Owens alleges that his grain was
insured for \$200 in the company
named. In August 1896 a stack of
flax of Mr. Owens was struck by light-
ning and burned. The insurance com-
pany claimed that the flax was not
grain and refused to pay and that Mr.
Owens was in arrears on assessments
and refused to pay and hence the suit.

OFF FOR MADISON.

Delegations Leave for Madison to Favor
and Oppose the Sheridan Road Bill.

March 24th some fifteen mem-
bers of the committee, appointed at
the Sheridan road mass meeting Sat-
urday night, left for Madison to ap-
pear before the legislative committee
and urge the passage of the bill now
pending. Several farmers, accompa-
nied by Attorney Peter B. Nelson,
armed with petitions, signed by one
hundred or more farmers, also went
to the capital city and will use
every possible means in their power
to prevent the passage of the bill.
The argument will be that the road is
not a necessity; that it is intended
for more of a pleasure drive than a
highway for general traffic; that it
will impose a tax of over \$100,000 up-
on the city and county of Racine and
that the farmers cannot stand any
more tax than they are now paying.
It is understood that Assemblyman
Thomas Mosher is also opposed to the
passage of the bill, and if all indica-
tions count for anything, the commit-
tee at Madison will listen to the liveli-
est kind of a debate tomorrow, when
they meet to consider the bill.

NEW PARSONAGE.

Members of the German Evangelical
Church to Build a Parsonage.

Church congregations of Racine ap-
pear to be in a flourishing condition
and financially healthy. During the
past year the St. Johns congregation
have erected a very handsome \$20,000
church and the First German Luther-
an an \$18,000 edifice. The German
Evangelical church on Park avenue
has 200 families in its congregation
and the Rev. Mr. Snyder, its pastor.
They have decided to build a new pa-
rsonage and the old house on the site
adjoining the church has been sold
and plans and specifications for a new
home for the pastor, to cost between
\$2,000 and \$3,000, are being made.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

Big Bills Being Passed and the
Lobby Active.

THREATS OF BICYCLE RIDERS.

Their "Baggage" Bill in the Balance—A
Reformatory for Young Offenders—Two
Volunteers Who Know the Bible—Anti-
Saloon Bills Much Modified—Memories
of Bascomb, Rublee and ex-Governor
Farwell—Other Legislative News.

MADISON, Wis., March 23.—In less than
three weeks the session of the legisla-
ture will conclude, if Speaker Buck-
staff's word is to be depended upon. I
asked him to size up the situation for
my readers and this is the way he
did it:

"The past week seems to me to demon-
strate that the legislature is looking
after its legislation very carefully and
uses its own judgment on bills instead
of imposing opinions from outside, es-
pecially from Milwaukee. An enormous
amount of work has been done this
week, most of it resulting in dead bills.
The judiciary committee has acted on
fifty bills. At this rate the session
should end by April 10, which will be a
record for a short session; and if the
present course is pursued it will make
a record for wise legislation." Jesse
Scone's assembly committee on state
affairs has sent in all its bills.

The tendency is, of course, to hold the
big measures back. This best suits the
lobby. The consequence is that the ses-
sions are of growing interest. The bill
to stop race track gambling has passed
the assembly, but sticks in the senate.
That being a smaller body, it is the
chosen field for "quiet effort" on the
part of those with a bill to kill. Sena-
tor Whitehead's bicycle baggage bill
will soon be out now and there has been
much lighting over it in committee. The
railroad men are putting in their best
licks to defeat it and I shall be sur-
prised to see it pass. It is unfortunate
that in all states the political leaders,
the men who do much to win elections,
who contribute money and do the work,
are so often interested in the passage
or defeat of big bills. It is almost im-
possible for members to resist them.

When one of them puts his hand on a
member's shoulder and says, "Now,
John, I haven't asked a favor of you
this session, but I will ask just one. I
want you to kill this or that bill," it is
not easy to show the "marble heart."
The member recalls with gratitude
what the petitioner has done for the
old party and his backbone is apt to
wobble like a jelly fish. As the days
go on, the railroad pass comes in play
and it is now understood some of the
members can get them for their con-
stituents, while others cannot. In other
words, they are put where they will
do the most good.

Bicycles as Free Baggage.
The wheelmen of the state have let
their representatives know their own
wishes respecting the bill to consider
bicycles as free baggage. Probably ev-
ery member has received fifty letters.
Nearly every one over rides a wheel and
the boys are organized in every com-
munity. They freely threaten a politi-
cian who gives for the members who vote
against the bill, especially those pledged
to it, but hundreds of thousands of dol-
lars are involved for the railroads and
endless inconvenience in providing racks
for the wheels in baggage cars. We
shall see what we shall see.

Whitehead, the substantial Janesville
lawyer, whose name the bill bears, is
making a very favorable impression.
His speech favoring Putnam's pardon
resolution was dignified and strong. He
is the only lawyer on the senate state
affairs committee, and he has done the
drafting of all bills—nearly 2,400—
a tremendous responsibility—nearly 2,400—
and he is able to enjoy the respect at home
and his ability and temperate judgment
have won him in Madison. He is also
a member of the committee on privileges
and elections.

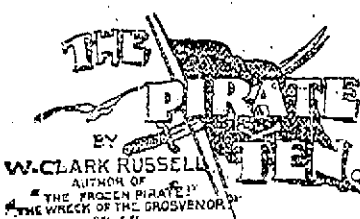
The corrupt practices act that Mil-
waukee reformers, headed by John A.
Butler, have labored for these many
years, is coming to the floor with a fa-
vorable report and its passage, if ac-
complished, will be a notable stroke.
It is the Missouri law, with a few
changes. It compels all candidates to
publish their expenditures during a cam-
paign and is said to encourage the poor
man in politics.

An Exemption Bill.
Speaking of the poor man, an ex-
emption bill is being advanced which
some of the Republican leaders are
afraid will make trouble, though Hall
and W. A. Jones are frank in saying
they believe it to be rooted justice. It
represents a man's wages the amount
of \$15 a week are exempt from levy for
debts. This bill cuts the exemption
down to \$10. It favors the grocers and
other tradesmen, but the Milwaukee la-
bor assemblymen protested against it.

There is not so much talk about econ-
omy as there was, though Mr. Rosen-
crantz of Waukesha never loses an op-
portunity to remind the assembly that
the times are hard and the people res-
tless. He looked up the committee the
other day on paying substitutes for the district at-
torneys, maintaining that the com-
pensation should come from the latter's
salaries. Mr. Bullard, the chairman of
the latter committee, is one of the most
influential members on the floor. He
has a husky voice and has a blundering
way of putting things in debate, but
one who watches him in committee
room is impressed by his careful, ac-
curate method. Safety is a fine quality
in statecraft.

The two Joneses in the assembly are
Welshmen and reared in the old-fash-
ioned way. The Sparta Jones in a speech
the other day made a reference to old
testament Ahab and got it twisted. No
one apparently noticed it but the Min-
eral Point Jones who went to the other
Bible before "W. A." proved himself
correct. The latter tells me that as a
boy he had to learn the whole book of
Hebrews by heart and he believes now
that he can quote two-thirds of the
Book of Psalms. He was 5 years old
when he came to this country, and two
of his brothers are successful Chicago
men. Mr. Jones has a daughter in the
famous Connecticut school, Miss Pe-
ters, at Farmington. Mr. Jones is a
strong man in the house, although it
is a disadvantage to the strongest man

in legislation not to be trained to the
law. The church taxation bill received re-
markable strength in the assembly, 37
votes being mustered for it.
It is proposed to make church build-
ings assessed for more than \$15,000 pay
taxes. Paul Carpenter, son of the great
"Matt," argued against it in committee.
It is a question that continues to be
debated whether church property should
be free, or whether it should not be
taxed. Many merely used for worship
should be free, irrespective of their cost.
The only new big outlay in the way
of a state institution that is proposed
is a reformatory, for which \$125,000 is
asked. Mr. Snyder of the board of con-
trol drew the bill and an institution of
the Elmira reformatory of New York
state is outlined. Mr. Snyder wants it
for young men from 16 to 25 years.
There are now at Waupun about 140
such and their sentences average under
two years. It is not claimed for moral
that anything is done in the way of moral
training and most of them come out
with their wits sharpened by contact
with older rogues for a more daring ca-
reer in crime. Elmira keeps in corre-
spondence with its



W. CLARK RUSSELL
AUTHOR OF
"THE RACINE WEEKLY JOURNAL"
IN 1897.

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"We've brought off a gout who wishes to be put aboard."

"Where is he?" said the captain.

"Here," said the man who stood beside the portmanteau, advancing to the rail of the cutter. "I beg you will allow me to come on board."

"But what do you want, sir?" shouted old Benson, glaring suspiciously down at the figure that was dressed in a black coat and light trousers and a soft, dark hat. He was clearly no official.

"You will not ask me to call on my business from this low elevation, sir?"

"After a pause."

"Throw a ladder over the side," sung out Captain Benson.

The man seemed to shake hands with the fellow who had run from the tiller. Some thought the gesture looked as though he gave him money. He gained the deck swiftly, clapping up the steps with one hand, while he held his portmanteau with the other. Captain Trollope passed him close, humming. A few others brushed by him also in silence. All the while he stood for a few minutes on the deck, fidgeting his breath.

But even in that time, while the captain, mates and passengers were waiting for the stranger to approach, a fellow in the bows of the cutter let go the rope's end. You heard a hallooing of some sailor's song as the gaff of the cutter's mainmast mounted, and to the astonishment of Captain Benson, she was off, leaving from the breeze, frosting the silver under the counter into a wake, with the fellow at the helm bawling out, "A good voyage to you!"

The mate stood a moment looking idly on, then sent a bull-bull roar to the cutter to return and stand by the ship till it was seen what the passenger wanted. A growling "No, no," rolled back through the damp night breeze, and the cutter grew dim in the silver haze of the night.

At this time the now arrival, grasping his portmanteau, had walked aft to Captain Benson, and, with a distrustful eye, by several of the male passengers as he went. Indeed they followed him and hung close to catch what passed. You could almost read by the light of the moon. The stranger's figure and face were as determinable as daylight. He was rather short and rather slim and wore long whiskers of a pale yellow. He was very white, and his dark eyes glistened in their settings as he looked them round upon the people.

"I do believe," whispered Mr. Dent to his wife while he bobbed his head with intent eyes at the man, "that he's James Murray."

"Do you mean the manager of the sack and such a bank?" said she, giving it its name.

By this time Captain Benson appeared to have recognized him.

"Why, you're Mr. Murray, ain't you?"

"That's my name, captain. And if you will step apart I'll give you my reason for desiring to sail in this ship to England and my excuse for becoming a passenger in an irregular way."

"What does he want to say?" muttered Captain Trollope to Mr. Daventry.

"Is one small portmanteau all his luggage for England?" answered the other.

"I think I recognize an acquaintance," exclaimed Mr. Murray, and he extended his hand to Mr. Dent, lifting his hat at the same time to the colonial merchant's wife.

"Get away upon the ship, Mr. Matthews," said Captain Benson. And with little courtesy or ceremony he said, "Stop below, sir."

Mr. Murray, picking up his portmanteau, followed the white haired skipper down the companion steps. Captain Trollope and one or two others lurked in a heedless, offhand way roundabout the open skylight, through which they were able to look straight down into the cabin. But Captain Benson and Mr. Murray sat out of gunshot at the head of the table, where the captain's chair was. The old man fastened his deep-set, searching eyes upon his companion, who was certainly pale and agitated. But then, to be sure, the situation he had placed himself in was an extraordinary one. He was a man of about 40, and, pulling down one of his long, yellow, flowing whiskers, he spoke thus:

"It was only at the last moment, Captain Benson—when, in short, it was too late to book a passage in your ship—that I received a letter from London requiring my immediate presence at our office there. It concerns some enormous piece of machinery, and I am the only one in the Australian employ who can help them."

"When did you get this letter?" asked the captain.

"A ship from London arrived last night. What's her name again?"

"The Magician," suggested the captain.

"So," said Murray. "If her mails were not late in delivery, at all events my letters did not come to hand until noon. Unfortunately I was out on business. When I returned to the bank and read the commands from London, your ship had started or was about to start. I was determined to take the first ship, and a clipper, and immediately hired the cutter Wooloomooloo to follow you, giving myself no time to bring off more luggage than what you see there," said he, pointing to his portmanteau.

"Of course, sir, I pay you four passage money, all the same, as though I had booked at your agent's," continued Murray, outlining one of his cheeks with a forefinger and a look of emphasis.

"The motor is extraordinary, the case quite exceptional. You shall hear all of it as we go along," he continued, pouring out his words with an unusual fluency under which the captain's temper was entirely unable to break.

"Any cabin forward or aft will do for me, and of course I pay first class fare. Can I have something to eat now, sir? I am starving."

The passengers were beginning to leave the deck when the captain rose. He hailed the steward and smilingly bade him find Mr. Murray a bed and provide him with some refreshments; then went on deck. It was five bells—half past 10.

CHAPTER III. THE BANK MANAGER.

Next morning the wind was off the bow, a head wind, and the seas ridging at the ship in rich, sparkling lines of violet and lace, when the passengers came on deck after breakfast. They found the second mate, who had charge of the ship, standing at the rail, with his arm round a backstay, gazing with the idle eyes of custom at the large figure of a whale that was swelling, wet, black and gleaming, along the course of the ship half a mile away to windward.

It was a fine sight when the huge bulk rose and fell with the motions of a ship, bursting the glittering heads of brine into snowstorms, while, as though it pulsed its way along with a steam engine inside, it blew a tall spout, which arched like a feather when the weight of the wind took it.

Mr. Hankey stepped half way up the poop ladder with a pipe in his mouth and said to the second mate who stood just above, close by:

"Do you see yonder cloud that's almost in shape of a camel?"

"By the mass, and 'tis like a camel indeed," answered Trollope, grinning.

"Merkins it is like a weasel," said Mr. Hankey.

"It is backed like a weasel," exclaimed the second mate, laughing heartily.

"Or like a whale," cried Mr. Hankey.

"Very like a whale," answered the second mate, with the tears standing in his eyes.

Mr. Hankey nodded his appreciation. Probably this was the only second mate then afloat who could have followed a

native.

"We keep too near the cursed country," exclaimed Mr. Hankey, looking at the smoke.

"Gentlemen," said Mr. Storrs, joining them, rubbing his hands, "this, I think, promises to be a voyage of excitements."

By this time the steamer had risen to the height of her boxes, disclosing a lean, dog's eared funnel that vomited a

black, fat coil of smoke 80 miles long, and one pole mast forward, on which some signals were seen to be flying, but as the colors blew fore and aft they could not be distinguished. There was no doubt now that her business was with the clipper. Indeed, Mr. Dent, after looking at her through the telescope, professed to recognize her as the tug Bangalore of Sydney. A mirage lifted her, and she looked closer than she was. But she was flashing after the ship at eight knots, and the clipper was barely doing five, and presently she was showing her small squab hull fair upon the water, with the figures of men visible on the bridge and flags still streaming at the pole mast, but dumb as a sea tongue, through being on end.

Captain Trollope looked for Mr. Murray. He had disappeared.

The bark was lifted till way was almost shaken out of her. It was a moment of great excitement. The chase of the cutter had been nothing compared to it. Twice in 24 hours to be pursued! Old Benson was puzzled. The traditions of the ocean seemed all awry. Three weeks' detention in Sydney harbor through desertion, and now when fairly away to be checked by a species of pursuit unprecedented in his experience! However, it was clear enough the steamer wanted the ship. The second mate had managed to spell out the flags which, in Murray's code, signified, "Important; must communicate."

"Bring the ship to the wind, sir," said Captain Benson to the officer.

She was a small clipper built boat, with green paddle boxes, and the foam fled from her bows as the foot of a catamaran glides into its channel. Three men stood on her bridge, and she came alongside with a beat of paddles that, with the roar of the wheels, sank into a sulken roar of water, a man in a white wide-awake and long, lean, yellow face, and a thin jacket hailed from the bridge.

"Ho! The Queen aboy!"

"Hello!" sang out Captain Benson.

"Has a stranger been put aboard your ship since you sailed from Sydney?"

"Yes, sir," shouted back Captain Benson.

"Was he put aboard by the cutter Wooloomooloo?"

The captain lifted his hand.

"You must allow me to come on board if you please," exclaimed one of the men who stood upon the bridge. He was dressed in a sort of uniform—a light shaped cap with naval peak, and full cloth braided jacket of military cut. The captain of the steamer shouted down her call pipe. The paddles were manœuvred, the tug drew close alongside, and watching their opportunity as the slight swell rolled the two vessels to and from each other the official looking individual and another sprang on to the bark and came aft.

"Good gracious me!" exclaimed Mrs. Dent to her husband. "It's Superintendent Fox!"

The other might have passed for a Bow street runner. His nose was like the end of a bludgeon, the left eye was twice the size of the right, and as he stepped aft, with the superintendent he gazed with a grin of ragged teeth round upon the people. Yet he was some sort of official, too, to judge by his clothes. The superintendent walked right up to Captain Benson and said quite amiably:

"You are the master of this ship, sir?"

"That's so," answered the captain, pulling and straddling, and firmly settling his tall hat.

"I am here," said the other, "to arrest Mr. James Murray, manager of the sack and such a bank, Sydney, for embezzlement."

"Lor!" said the captain. "What's the amount, sir?"

"Seventy-three thousand pounds."

Captain Trollope whistled long and low. The fellow with the horrible grin of teeth turned slowly and looked at him.

"It seems as if others are to have the innings," said Mr. Caldwell in a hoarse whisper in the ear of Mr. Cavendish, who was staring with his congenial grin, made ludicrous through the projection of his upper lip by his eyeteeth.

"I don't see my man," said the superintendent, running his eyes over the group of passengers, following on with a loyal, penetrating stare at the seaman forward, who had struck work for the moment to gaze aft.

"Go and tell Mr. Murray he is wanted, sir," said Captain Benson to the seaman in the fore, who, knowing where to look, ran down the companion steps. He was instantly followed by the superintendent and his assistant.

Captain Benson remained on deck. The passengers talked in whispers. The sensation was profound. Mr. Mark Daventry and another went steadily to the skylight and peered down. Their ears seemed to enlarge as they strained them. It was about 11 o'clock in the morning. The sun was shining with a strong heat, and there was a sense of being in harbor with that tug lying close alongside panting in her heat.

The blue water slopped noisily between the two vessels as they rolled at each other, and Mr. Burn, leaning over the rail, seemed able to forget what was going forward in the ship in laughing at the tug's belching, whose thin shape shot out of a pair of compasses into a mere pellet of head, a mere rope of outions, the least on top.

"This state of suspense is dreadful," whispered Miss Mansel to Mr. Shannon.

"What will they do to the wretched man?"

"Put him in chains," answered the ship's surgeon, who stood near.

"The brutality of it!" exclaimed Mr. Shannon with a face that was sagging

dark with passion. "Did you ever see a chain gang?"

The girl with a shudder, answered that she had seen men on railway platforms in England linked together and that had been a sight that sickened her. Mr. Shannon was about to speak when he caught a look from Captain Trollope. It was a look of menace, almost of fury. It had but the life of an instant. Next breath the tall, soldierly looking man seemed to be listening at the companionway at what was passing below.

All of a sudden you rushed Peole, the second mate.

"Where's the doctor?" he shouted.

"Here," answered the ship's surgeon.

"You're wanted, sir!"

The surgeon ran after the mate into the caddy. The captain's teal colored face betwixt its fringe of white hairs took a resolved, hard weather look. He walked apart from the passengers, and strode in short excursions beside the wheel, guessing a fatality and awaiting its report.

What was the doctor wanted for? The passengers wondered. Had Murray stabbed himself—shot himself? No; they'd have heard the report of a pistol in that scene of dock subdued by alarm and expectation, while on high all was still but for now and again the gull-like cry of a suddenly jerked block.

Mr. Storrs, standing beside the companion hatch, faintly cried "Good heavens!" and made a quick step out of the way. In fact, the companion ladder was then full of figures rising clumsily with the dead weight of a man's body. There was a general recoil and most of the ladies went hurriedly forward.

"By Jove, he's killed himself!" said Mr. Daventry.

The lifeless body of Mr. James Murray was passed through the companion hatch in the triple clutch of the hideous regalia of the black teeth, the superintendant and the second mate. They put it flat down upon the deck, right in the way of a ray of sunshine that flooded the convulsed face, which looked alive with the movement of the muscles. The surgeon dropped a large silk handkerchief over the dreadful countenance.

"Is it a fit, sir?" exclaimed Captain Benson, coming along smartly on his rounded shanks from his sacred walk near the wheel, both his loose arms jerking with agitation and temper.

"Poison, sir," said the surgeon.

"He was too quick for us," said the superintendent, with a sly look at the corpse.

"Did he poison himself?" cried the captain, who unconsciously formed the center of a crescent of passengers with one very white face under Mr. Storrs' straw hat.

The superintendent whispered to his ugly mate, who rolled below and returned with the dead man's portmanteau.

"He had come prepared," said the surgeon to the captain.

"But with what?" demanded the skipper.

"Prussic acid."

"A surer trick than the bullet," whispered Hankey to Masters.

"It makes no mess certainly," said Masters, looking so coolly at the body as if it had been a fish newly landed.

"Do you carry it back with you?" said the captain.

"Yes, sir; yes, along with that," replied the superintendent, pointing to the portmanteau.

"Then for God's sake," cried the old skipper with an angry toss of both his fists, "take 'em both out of the ship at once, sir—take 'em both out of the ship at once and leave us to proceed. Is that a sight for ladies?"

"I should be obliged if a sailor or two would help us," said the superintendent.

They contrived it by placing the body on a grating covered with a piece of sailcloth that the ladies who lingered on deck might not continue to be shocked. They passed the dead wretch through the gangway, and watching their chance cleverly launched grating and figure to the paddle box of the steamer, where the thing was caught, the body removed and the grating returned.

"Is it all right with you?" sang out the captain.

"All right, sir," answered the master of the tug. But no hand was flourished, no signal of farewell exchanged. It had been too ugly a business to admit of any sort of kindness.

"Only this very morning at breakfast," said Mrs. Peacock, with a working face, to Mrs. Storrs, "he was talking to me most affably. He knew my husband well. I find it impossible to think of him as a villain."

"I find it harder to think of him at all," answered Mrs. Storrs. "Only imagining he was talking to me and my husband this morning about his intention of settling in London and of buying a house through Mr. Storrs. His voice trembles now as we hear it. It is now the voice of a ghost. I am thankful the sun is up."

"Trim sail!" cried the captain.

"Round with that main topsail smartly, Mr. Peole."

CHAPTER IV.
THE SLEEP TALKER.

They talked over this matter of embezzlement and enoide in the forecastle as well as in the cabin. Were you ever in a ship's forecastle? Did you never see a company of sailors dining in their parlor?

Here is an interior with a little square hole for light and escape called a scuttle. You may also enter it by way of the main deck round the windlass.

Nearly all hands are below. The kids fall of smoking meat have been brought along from the galley, and the sailors are falling to. What a fall to it that, no table, no chairs, no conveniences of any sort. Hammocks bulge in juncos of any sort. Hammocks bulge in juncos of any sort. Hammocks bulge in juncos of any sort.

grainy bulk from the ceiling, a few bunks are slung to the ship's side and vanish in the darkness of the eyes right forward. There is not light enough to see by, although it is noon by the captain's sextant. So Jack has lighted his

flare of wick and slush which confounds the vision in the recess by a dance of shadows.

Jack sits upon his chest or in his bunk. He has jabbed at the contents of the mess kit, and, having got his whack, gone away with it like a dog. You may see him sawing at a cube of bullock's heart with the tarry blade he carries for shipboard work in his sheath, munching sullenly like an old goat, with a cursa at the leather between his teeth, while he balances his pannikin to the light, watching the black rum and water away as though he expected some revelation of tadpole. He is happy at last when he flings tin plate and tin pannikin down, and, pulling out a plug of tobacco, leisurely eats himself a pipeful.

"I say, mates," sings out Bill, lighting his pipe with a rope yarn at the lamp, "how do a man feel when he's poisoned?"

"As I do," says Joe. "They spits better meat than this in London town for cats. Why don't they send cat's meat to sea? It's nothing but dawg's meat for sailors, I allow."

"I helped to fit the poor devil on to the grating," said one of the men, "and I'm babbling if you couldn't feel him a-stuffing just as with the eye you see a piece of wood a-curling when it's on fire."

"Get out!" said a sulky sailor called Jim.

"Stop me, then, you old cackoo, but I ought to know, for I had the handling of him."

"How much did he steal?" asked a sailor.

"Why," answered Tom gravely as one who is acquainted with the meaning of figures, "I hear it was a matter of about £250,000."

Silence. No man had any notion of that quantity, and none liked to expose his ignorance.

"When I first caught sight of that chap," continued Tom, "I guessed there was something up. I don't like a man who wears long whiskies. I once sailed with a man with long whiskies, and he tried to put his ship ashore twice while I was on board. He managed it after I left her. When I caught sight of him this morning, I says to myself, thinks I, if you're going to sail along with us, I stand by, my livelies, for a voyage of him moons. Why," he continued, extending his hand, "his chasing of us shewed him up. Why didn't he ship like the others? But he was of that sort. I allow, who reckons that his ship's nakedness can be hidden by his tarry himself all over."

"What did he take that killed him?" asked a man.

"Nobody knew."

"Reckon it stowed snugly and might be worth a man's carrying about," continued the sailor. "Think of an open boat like what we passed yesterday—thrust so scorching that when you enter for a drink you start and look round wondering what devil in the air was mocking you. Wouldn't the little portable whatever it was that saved that man from claims and the last come in mid-dling handy at such a time?"

The speaker resumed his pipe and gazed around to observe the effect produced by his powerful imagination.

"I wish that old owl'd relay his jaw. He's too gallus quick with his blue lights," sang out a querulous voice from a hammock.

"I'll tell you what," exclaimed the man Tom in a regretful voice while the atmosphere of slush flare and dim daylight turned of a faint blue with tobacco smoke. "That there cover as was took off ain't the only rumdiddle aboard this ship."

"None of the men seemed much interested."

A voice under the scuttle exclaimed: "There's a dave aboard this ship with a fob as up by drink. He looks as de-cayed as an old cheese, as the jagged side of the moon in the telescope. I've some recollection of having met that man. I've some recollection," continuing the voice, "of a man having been stabbed to the heart in a quarrel and of a chap all the same as this pocky party being wanted for the job."

"There's more'n one of them first class passengers," says Bill, "who's been to sea. I'll swear to that. Though they mayn't have the looks, they've got the eyes of sailors."

"Sogers, you swear. Don't talk of 'em as sailors," exclaimed Tom. "I make out ten. There's a sort of professional likeness among 'em, though you shall tell me one bunker stands six foot with a mustachy, while another might be a fore-castle drift on coal. I know I ain't to be mistaken. I've been along with troops now and I can tell you a military officer without asking for his sword" (spit).

"Two or three came on board yesterday," exclaimed a fellow, grinning so hard that he was forced to pull a scowry inch of pipe from between his teeth, "and was for working up a mutiny."

more powder for bust ups in them half laughs and parser's grins than in the straight faced tip."

Here they were interrupted by a roaring voice in the scuttle. Pipes were emptied, caps adjusted, and half the men tumbled out into the sunshine to go on with the work of the ship.

The horizon was clear, but the slant of the vessel was sharp with freshening gusts, and in one of them, as it swept salt blue and shrill over the bulwark rail, spitting into railway whistles up on the shrouds, the mate of the watch bawled out an order for the fore and mainmast to be clewed up and the flying jib to be hauled down. A misty appearance thickened the blue on the weather bow, and some stuff like sea, pale as though whitened by moonlight, was flying up out of it.

"In main royal and gaff topsail!" called out the skipper from the weather quarter.

The bark was thrashing through it nobly then. The froth lifted, pouring in swells or bumps of dazzling whiteness from either quarter, and the sea smoke flew like explosions of cannon from the bow. The awning was rattling like the feather in Miss Mansel's hat.

"We must have the mainsail off her."

The men raced with a will to the summons of the mate's voice. High aloft the main royal was ballooning from the grip of its gear. A man was hauling taut on its lee brace, when Mr. Daventry, standing clear of the ridge rope of the awning, close beside the main rigging and staring on high, exclaimed to Mr. Alexander Burn:

"I think we might manage it."

"Off, you lendings!" cried Burn.

The two men whipped off their coats in a jiffy and were half way up the rigging while the sailors were still busy with the gear belonging to the sail.

"What did I tell you?" says Bill in the waist, looking up.

"A fine mess they'll make of it," was the answer. "All to be done over again."

The two gentlemen, reaching the futtock rigging, gained the top with wonderfully nimble knees. Flat as he was, Mr. Burn did not start to blow. On the contrary, he showed the road and was shuiping up the topgallant rigging when Daventry was making a breathless pause of it for a moment, or two in the cross-trees.

Old Captain Benson, gripping the weather vane, looked up with a face of stern disapproval, which slowly softened, however, when he saw the sail swiftly flung down into lines of man-of-war-like neatness and a very daisy of a dunt. He was astonished. Mr. Burn, coming into the cross-trees, gazed down with a flourishing of his hand.

"Main topgallants, sir?" he sang down.

"No, no, gentlemen, not yet, thank'ee," cried the mate, laughing and looking aft at the captain.

"I'll warrant that sail to go round the Horn without blowing a drift," says Mr. Burn in his wheezy, frothy, bottled beer voice to the mate as he stepped out of the rigging and put on his coat.

Captain Trollope, lounging to leeward, muttered to one of his friends as the hearty figure of Burn went along the weather side of the poop to court the congratulations of the captain:

"I wish those fools wouldn't show off. Burn hobbles over with self conceit. He froths like his ale with it. If there were no women on board, Burn would keep quiet."

"He talks in his sleep," answered the other, who was Mr. Isaac Cavendish, the man with the little eyes and odious, self complacent grin. "I heard a voice in his cabin last night. It was Burn's—a jolly, silly voice—a berry bubble."

"If that's so, he must shift," said Captain Trollope rapidly, frowning as he again sent a glance at Burn.

"Let's go below and see if it can be managed."

Meanwhile Burn, turning a hot and grinning countenance upon the passengers as he walked, stepped up to old Benson and said, "Well, captain, what do you think of that for a stow?"

"Sir," answered the captain, with some blood of confusion and perhaps of temper deepening with a new shade the heavy weather stains upon his face, "it becom to sea. I'll swear to that. Though they mayn't have the looks, they've got the eyes of sailors."

"Sogers, you swear. Don't talk of 'em as sailors," exclaimed Tom. "I make out ten. There's a sort of professional likeness among 'em, though you shall tell me one bunker stands six foot with a mustachy, while another might be a fore-castle drift on coal. I know I ain't to be mistaken. I've been along with troops now and I can tell you a military officer without asking for his sword" (spit).

"Two or three came on board yesterday," exclaimed a fellow, grinning so hard that he was forced to pull a scowry inch of pipe from between his teeth, "and was for working up a mutiny."

Miss Mansel, who sat opposite the great figure of Mark Daventry, said that she wondered he had had courage to climb the mast. Was he ever a sailor?

"Why, yes," he answered, rolling in his chair as he elbowed at the swing tray for a decanter of marsala. "When a boy, I was a sailor. All good boys go to sea."